

# THE NEW NORTH.

VOLUME 11. NO. 19

RHINELANDER, WISCONSIN, THURSDAY, JUNE 15, 1893.

TERMS—\$1.50 IN ADVANCE

Currents 6c per pound at Langdon's.

Monday was the hottest day of the season.

Martin & Berry keep all kinds of grass seed.

Paul Browne and family are spending the week in Chicago.

Peppers, mustard, allspice, ginger 20c per pound at Langdon's.

Mrs. C. H. Brown has gone to the Waupesa lakes for a summer's visit.

California apricots and pears, in 2-pound cans, 23c at Langdon's.

A boy put in his appearance at John Barnes' home yesterday morning.

Charley Phigry spent a couple of days fishing at Tomahawk Lake this week.

Ed. Slimmer left Tuesday for Chicago, where he will remain permanently.

Art Rogers was in town Saturday. He is now in the meat business at Antigo.

B. R. Lewis' father is up from Portage for a brief visit to his son and daughter.

D. E. Briggs has gone west on an extended trip of sight seeing and prospecting.

Don O'Connor, of Eagle River, was in the city last week exhibiting a phonograph.

Dan Fitzpatrick has boats at Lake Julia which can be rented for a reasonable sum.

Mrs. John Harrigan is entertaining her father, Mr. Wesley, of Amherst, Wis., this week.

The First National Bank has put in a fine new lavatory from Plumber Jackson's shop.

Eagle River and Antigo played ball Sunday at the former place and Antigo won handily by a score of 9 to 7.

Good 16 inch slabwood delivered to any part of the city by Sam Moore. Leaves orders at Crane, Fenelon & Co.'s.

Episcopal services will be held in G. A. R. hall Sunday, June 18. Services will take place at 10:30 A. M. and 8 P. M.

Hammocks of every grade and every size, at prices to suit the purse of anybody at The Palace Drug Store.

The Rib River Lumber Company are putting in a 3-mile railroad from their camp to the river. They will bank all their logs over it.

Take your prescriptions to The Palace Drug Store for compounding. A careful and competent druggist always in attendance.

Will Fenelon, who returned from the World's Fair last week, says the show is all anyone could possibly desire, and that it is the sight of a lifetime.

The bill posters for Lemen Bros.' circus were in town Monday and plastered the bill boards thoroughly. Their advertising looks as though the circus was an old time show and of goodly proportions.

Side tracked at the Grand Saturday night. It was a good show last year and undoubtedly is this season. People who attend will get the worth of their money. It is not a snide company but a good company with a good play. Tickets can be secured at Squier's jewelry store.

Joseph Godon was arrested for drunk and disorderly conduct Tuesday, and during his hearing before Justice Nichols, made his escape through the rear door and gave the officer a short race. He was soon caught and returned to the presence of the court where justice was meted out in the shape of a fine.

The new train on the Lake Shore road made its first trip Monday morning. It took out ten passengers for Milwaukee, besides some local passengers. It leaves daily, except Sunday at 6:15 A. M., arriving in Milwaukee at 3:55 P. M. Coming north it leaves Milwaukee at 2:05 P. M. and arrives here at 11:50 P. M. The train is run between here and Antigo by Conductor Will Wall.

A noted gypsy fortune-teller is now at the boarding house rear of electric light plant and will stop a short time only. Mrs. Boswell will tell your past, present and future all by your hand. Satisfaction is guaranteed or money returned. Don't fail to call on this lady and have your fortune told by a queen of the Zangaro gypsies. She makes a specialty of business, love and family matters. Here now and will stop only a short time.

Rolled out 4c per pound at Langdon's.

D. J. Cole and family leave to-night for their World's Fair trip.

New Orleans molasses 40c per gallon at Langdon's.

G. W. Latta, one of Antigo's prominent attorneys, was in the city Saturday.

Charley McIndoe was at Eagle River last week practicing his profession.

Conductor Jim Connors has been transferred to a regular passenger run between Saxon and Monico. His place on the Hurley-Rhinelanders accommodation is taken by Conductor Lyons.

Between sixty and seventy thousand dollars was paid out by the mills and factories here Saturday. Its presence in the hands of the people was felt by every merchant in the city. A big business was done at all the stores Saturday night.

Rhinelanders has the best train service of any city in Northern Wisconsin. On the Lake Shore road there are three through trains, each way between here and Milwaukee daily. On the Soo road there are two through trains each way daily.

John Segerstrom, formerly of St. Paul, has opened a jewelry store in W. L. Heers' store on Stevens st. He will carry a full line of jewelry and do all kinds of repair work. The place will be open for business this week. Mr. Segerstrom has the reputation of being a first-class workman.

A sensation that developed signs of a tragedy was sprung Monday evening by one of the captivating sirens who has been moving from one place to another about town for the past three months and occasionally paying a fine for "being an inmate." Like all well appointed ladies of past reputation she has a lover. The individual was in town Saturday and not calling to see her, she sought rest by means of a dose of laudanum. It wasn't fatal. She recovered through good medical attendance and careful watching. There is only one feature of the case that makes it worthy of more than passing notice, and that is that the man who went for doctors was very particular to impress on them that a number of prominent men were very much interested in the case, and wanted them to go at once. Can such things be?

Death will follow the use of liquor, morphine or tobacco with the same certainty that night follows day. If you are addicted to the use of any of them, you can cure yourself in a few days and not experience the least discomfort. Hill's Double Chloride of Gold Tablets are guaranteed to cure drunkenness, morphine and tobacco habit without requiring the least effort on the part of the patient. The price is but \$1.00 per package and a cure of any of these habits is worth a thousand times that amount. Don't delay; get a package of the Tablets from your druggist. If he don't keep them and refuses to order them for you, send direct to The Ohio Chemical Co., Lima, Ohio. They will send you full particulars free.

Rhinelanders is getting to be a target for all the poor shows of the country. The town has quietly submitted to the massacre of dozens of drunks in the past and has bravely filled the fine Grand Opera House to listen to the labored breathing of some Othello whose reputation wouldn't get him a job as understudy for James Owen O'Connor; they have even applauded vivacious sonnettes whose triumphs before audiences at Wittenberg and Maniwa have been heralded to the people through the medium of Uncle Tom stock paper with the "Red Light Repertoire Rastlers" printed on some hand press across the top. But the time has come at last when the people have revolted. The Border Dramatic Company, which was looked for three nights, settled it. They came Saturday and undertook to tell their troubles to a small audience, which arose in sections and quit them. The three night engagement dwindled to one, and the actors, made desperate by hunger, demanded salary or release. A few of them got the latter and the rest of the crowd, leaving a B bass and a slide trombone, hustled enough to get their special car to Monico, where they were no doubt absorbed by the dry atmosphere. It is a gratifying sign that the town will give poor shows a chance to talk it over among themselves instead of packing the house for every entertainment whether it is known to be good or not.

## THE DAY ALL CELEBRATE.

### Preparations For An Elaborate Observation of It Here.

The largest crowd that ever attended a meeting of the kind in Rhinelanders was at the G. A. R. hall last night to make arrangements for the proper celebration of the Fourth. The full list of committee workers were chosen and the active work of the affair has begun. The finance committee has already secured considerable. Next week we will be able to give the program entire. Briefly stated, the meeting decided to confer with Antigo in regard to coming here with their band, ball club, and an excursion of two or three hundred which they have offered to do. Hon. Thos. Lynch, our congressman, will deliver the principal oration. Four bands of music will be in the procession. Several hundred dollars worth of colored powder will illuminate the sky. Two hundred dollars will be put into races and contests. A ball game will also be played. It will be a big day for Rhinelanders and surrounding towns should watch for the hills and particulars.

### Notice.

We are making special prices on shingles for a few days longer; call and see us and save money.

ANNEX CONTO & SON.

### Graduating Exercises.

The graduating exercises of the Rhinelanders High School will take place at the Grand Opera House to-morrow evening. The admission fee has been fixed at 10 cents. Following is the program:

Class Motto—"Step by Step."  
Piano Solo—Miss Dayton, Mr. Coshy.  
Invocation—Rev. D. C. Savage.  
Our Antagonist—Our Hero—John Douglas.  
The Industrial Progress of Woman—Elma Knier.  
Love's Reward—Duet—Miss Jordan.  
Roads and Road Improvement—Miss Bray, Mr. Bingham.  
Valedictory—George E. Woodard.  
Solo—The Sentinel—Mr. Chandler.  
How to Settle the Labor Question—George Reed.  
The Elements of Our Civilization—Ernest Micklejohn.  
Solo—Serenade—Miss Bray.  
Class Prophecy—Blanche Owen.  
Presentation of Diplomas—Selected.  
Piano Solo—Miss Dayton, Mr. Coshy.

### A New Lumber Jack and Roller.

F. W. Gunther, foreman in the planing mill for the Rib River Lumber Co., has invented a new lumber loading jack and roller which promises to supersede all others with firms which want a time saver in loading or unloading cars. It consists of but one roller on an iron frame, and that one roller can be turned and adjusted to any position either inside or outside the car door, without changing the frame about at all. It has been used sufficiently to test its worth and will no doubt prove a money producer of considerable size for its inventor.

### The Sewer Bids.

On opening the bids for putting in sewerage, Saturday evening, the town board found the lowest bid to be that of J. H. Fife, of Oshkosh. The amount was \$5,325.00, much lower than was generally supposed the work could be done for. Sang, Nicholson & Co., of Superior, were only a little above that figure, and the others graduated up to nearly eight thousand dollars. There were five bids, and representatives from Menominee, Minneapolis and Winona here. The board decided to give Mr. Fife the contract and gave him until Saturday to file his bond and accept the contract before beginning work. The kind of sewer pipe to be used has not yet been decided. There is no question but what the town is getting the work done at a low figure. Contractors say it is because there is no construction work being done anywhere this year.

### Sold Attempt To Escape.

Turnkey Tom Brazell, at the county jail, will be considerably more careful hereafter in the way he treats some of his boarders. Last Friday night a well developed plan to escape was exposed accidentally just before it was to be put into execution. The only thing which prevented the escape of all the prisoners was the oversight of a couple of the leaders. When Turnkey Brazell went into the jail Friday before supper time he missed McDonald and McDonald. Thinking that they were hiding in the basement, he walked to where he expected to find them, and carried his revolver ahead of him. It was well that he did for they had anticipated his coming and stood armed with clubs, ready to knock him down and secure the keys. They were marched up to cells and after being locked up to give up some of the tools which have enabled them to nearly secure their liberty. An old rusty file and a chisel was all they handed over, but it is evident they have more some time. One of the brass padlocks which secures the windows was filed entirely off, and with no officer about, it would have been an easy matter for the whole crowd to get out. McDonald has a nine months' stay in the jail and is not likely to enjoy much more of liberty other than that confined within his cell walls. He will also subsist upon bread and water until he hands over the rest of the tools he is known to have.

## Union Men Attention.

A special meeting of M. M. F. L. U. is called for at 3 o'clock next Sunday afternoon, June 18. Everybody is requested to attend, as business of importance will come before the meeting.

### By Order of Executive Board.

### Arrested For Illegal Fishing.

The association for enforcement of the game laws, brought three of the violators to justice last week. Deputy Game Warden Reardon had John Ballen, Napoleon Rapelle and John Roberts arrested for catching fish with a gill net, up at Pine Lake. Rapelle and Ballen paid their fines but Roberts went to jail for 30 days.

### The Boxing Kangaroo.

The fact that human intelligence is not essential to success in pugilism is demonstrated by the performances of Tom, the trained kangaroo, which are diverting the patrons of the Great Lemen Bros.' Shows daily. Tom stands six feet high, and planted solidly upon his two long hind legs, with the adjunct of a powerful tail, is able to stand up before human boxers and deal honest blows that would do severe damage to his antagonist, but for the fact that the fists of both are covered with padded gloves. Lemen Bros. exhibit here Thursday, June 22.

### Woodruff.

Joe Eaton, an Indian from the Flambeau reservation, came to Woodruff from Minocqua Sunday drunk, and it is supposed increased his load here. The engineer on the No. 4 limited on the Lake Shore noticed an object on the track, but could not stop his engine in time to prevent running over it. The section men were sent out and found the Indian, Joe Eaton, mangled in horrible shape. They picked him up in pieces and one foot was not found until the next morning. Pieces of flesh were found scattered all over the ground in the vicinity of the accident and his mackinaw jacket was picked up where the train had struck him, with one sleeve tied and three quart bottles of alcohol in it.

### Joined In Hymen's Bonds.

J. Y. Potter and Miss Kimball, both well known here, were married Thursday by Rev. Wm. Bray. They have the well wishes of a large circle of friends.

Patrick McDermott and Miss Lena McCloud were married Tuesday morning at the Catholic parsonage by Father Joly. A wedding supper, dance and reception was given to a number of relatives and friends at the home of the groom's parents in the evening.

Warren Edwards, who is well known to the young people here, will be married to-day to Miss Grace Heiser, of Chicago. They will be at home at 621 Adams St. after Aug. 1. The young couple have the best wishes of a host of friends in this city.

### A Present to Judge Alban.

At a meeting of the Knights of St. Onor Commandery Friday evening of last week, Judge S. H. Alban, of Rhinelanders, who was visiting in this city last week, was presented by that order with an elegant Past Commander's uniform, in recognition of his faithful services as their presiding officer. A very neat and fitting speech was made by Past Grand High Priest C. V. Bardeen and was most eloquently and feelingly responded to by Mr. Alban. He referred to his long service in the ranks of masonry and expressed his great obligation for the many favors and honors he had received from the craft. At its close stray tears were noticeable chasing each other down his surprised countenance. The affair wound up with the usual banquet.—Wausau Central.

### Craps vs. Business.

Saturday last A. Frezenski, of Iron Mountain, who owns "The Fair" store in the Opera House block came over to look up his business which seemed to be profitable but not very remunerative. He sized up the situation and had his brother Benjamin who was managing the store, arrested. Ben said that he had lost between seven and eight hundred dollars over the crap table in gambling houses here, and could not replace it. The store was put into the hands of another manager, and a warrant sworn out for one of the men alleged to have won the money. The case came up before Justice Nichols and was postponed for two weeks. Before the arrest was made an offer to compromise was made. The offer was refused it is said, and Mr. Frezenski said he would prosecute the gamblers to the full extent of the law. It is also rumored that other prosecutions will begin to close all the games in town.

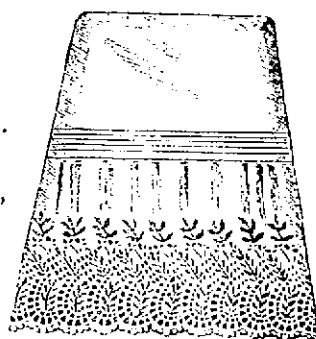
### Bigger Than Jumbo.

New York, April 15.—The steamship City of Bangkok, which arrived here yesterday from the East Indies brought the largest elephant ever landed in this country. He came from Rangoon, in the Bay of Bengal, and is 12 feet, 11½ inches high, two inches higher than Jumbo was. His name will be Rajah. He is consigned to Lemen Bros., Kansas City, whither he was shipped last night. Although a special car had been constructed for him by the Pennsylvania railroad the roof, which was built as high as the railroad tunnels would allow, just touches his back. When placed in his car, Rajah knocked out the roof and then Rajah started on what will probably be an eventful journey, in the care of five keepers. Lemen Bros. and Rajah will be in your city this season. At Rhinelanders Thursday, June 22.

## Warm Weather Makes Demands for Summer Dress Fabrics!

We have Supplied from all the leading goods in the market, such as . . . . .

*Sattens, Pongees, Pinglins, Sotos, Empire and Challies in all wool and half wool.*



Flouncings of all kinds. Summer Underwear, in all grades and prices.

A full Line of Womens Cotton white Goods

## We are Headquarters for Carpets and Furnishings of all kinds.

Don't buy anything but the McClure Fine Shoc. The Best and cheapest on the market.

## We still handle Heath & Milligan's Clebrated Paints.

Bnilders' Hardware, heavy and light Groceries, at wholesale and retail. All the leading kinds of Canned Goods at a great reduction in price, only 10 cts. per can. Don't pay 12 cts. for the same goods.

## SPAFFORD & COLE.

WALL PAPER

More Designs than any other Dealer in the City.

Prices to suit the style.

Come and look over the Beautiful Styles.

F. J. PINGRY & Co.



## FARMER TIPTON'S NIECE.

### Her Unexpected Visit Brought About Two Happy Marriages.

"I don't like girls!" said Farmer Tipton. His housekeeper made no answer. "In fact," added Mr. Tipton, "I hate 'em!" Still Mrs. Martin did not reply. "But what can I do about it?" he resumed. "If I'd had twenty-four hours' notice, I would have gone over to Cherry mountain or across to Dunham fair," growled Mr. Tipton; "but here comes this letter like a stroke of lightning, to tell me the girl will be here tonight!"

Mrs. Martin smiled a little and went on with her work, the picking over of black beans to make soup; for Farmer Tipton was particular in his eating, and although Hester, the maid-of-all-work, was skillful in the use of pots and pans, he never could relish anything which was not of Mrs. Martin's cooking.

"I suppose you'll have to get a room ready for her," said Mr. Tipton. "She'll have to stay all night in any event. But I shall send her back again to-morrow morning. I don't want a niece to live with us. If I had wanted anything of the sort, I could have asked for it, I suppose."

Mr. Tipton lived in a pretty old farmhouse, steep-roofed and shadowed by monster button-ball boughs—a house where Tiptons innumerable had been born and died, where every stone wall had its associations and the very apple trees and gooseberry bushes were declining into an honorable old age, with hickory-covered stems and crisp, dead boughs breaking away with every wind. It is, perhaps, unnecessary to add that he was an old bachelor, as full of whims and caprices as ever old bachelor was. Nobody, said the neighbors, could get along with him but Stella Martin; and she couldn't if it had not been that she and Thomas Tipton had been boy and girl together, and, somehow, were used to each other, in the days before Stella married that wild, reckless young Martin, who spent her money and broke her heart in such short order, and then shot himself in a gambling saloon. Such a merry, laughing gypsy as she used to be, and now—

"Why," cried the neighbors, "she don't speak to nobody!"

It was lovely old place. Hollyhocks clustered in the garden, tangles of velvet red sweet-williams bordered the path and bushes of dark southernwood hung over the door steps. To Mr. Tipton it was the dearest spot in the world. Mrs. Martin used to bring the family mending out into the porch, sometimes, of a summer evening, and look wistfully at the red sunset shining through the trunks of the cedar trees. But whatever her impressions might have been, she kept them to herself.

If Mr. Tipton did not like the idea of a young girl visitor beneath the ancient roof of Tipton Hall, Phebe Cresshill liked it still less.

"You can send me out into the wilderness as much as you like," said Phebe, crying a whole river of tears into her trunk, as she threw slippers, collars, eolone bottles and work baskets, an incalculable mass, into its depths; "but I never, never shall leave off caring for Harry! Not if you were to send me to Alaska!"

"Child," said Mrs. Cresshill, sharply, "don't be a goose! The engagement is to be broken off, and there is an end of the whole thing!"

Through her tears Phebe could not but smile to herself. It was all very well for mamma to talk, but mamma did not know that the baker's boy had carried at the bottom of the basket of rolls a note to Harry Havens, and that Harry knew, as well as she did herself, that she was going to a crabbed old uncle down in New Hampshire, and that she should always, always love him, no matter what they said to her or whether they sent her.

And so, in the peaceful purple aftermath of the June evening, Phebe Cresshill and Mr. Tipton eyed each other with mutual disfavor.

"How do you do, uncle?" said Phebe, with a stiff little courtesy.

"Oh!" said Mr. Tipton. "This is the girl, is it? Yes. How do you do? Mrs. Martin, here, will give you some supper."

And he went off to make sure that the barn doors were properly locked and the hen house secured, for there was a rumor of burglars in Quiet Valley, and Mr. Tipton had the finest Alderney cows and the choicest breed of Brahmas fowls in the neighborhood.

"It stands to reason," said he, "that they'll come first to me. And I don't mean to be taken unawares."

Mrs. Martin poured the fragrant tea and served the hot, buttered biscuit and honey in the comb. Phebe choked back the tears that would come and tried to eat something.

"Will you go to your room now?" said Mrs. Martin.

"Yes, please!" faltered Phebe.

It was a spacious, low-ceiled room, full of the sweet scent of dried lavender, and furnished with shining cherry wood presses and high-backed chairs.

"I hope you will rest well," said Mrs. Martin.

"Thank you," said Phebe.

Mr. Tipton was hanging up his lantern in the back kitchen, when Mrs. Martin came downstairs.

"Well," said he, "did you tell her she must go home to-morrow?"

"No, I did not."

"Humph!" said Mr. Tipton. "You might as well."

As Mr. Tipton lay asleep that night he dreamed that he was a boy again at an old-fashioned husking-bee; that the corn was all husked and the barn floor cleared off, and that he and Stella—not pale, silent Mrs. Martin, but the gold-haired, laughing Stella of twenty years ago—were going down the long links of the Virginia reel to the mad music of "Rory O'More."

He sat up in bed and rubbed his eyes. Was it real music or a dream? Or was it—

"Burglars! Burglars!" squeaked Hester, banging at his door. "Please,

Mr. Tipton, get your gun! He's under the window! I seen him with my own eyes! With all his burgling tools on his arm!"

In an instant, as it seemed, Mr. Tipton was creeping along under the shadow of the white-blossomed syringa bushes, with his carbine on his shoulder. The moon, a pallid, gibbous line of light, blinked down through the boughs of the button-ball tree. A distant owl hooted from the swamps, as Mr. Tipton made a plunge at his prey. "Scoundrel, I've got you!" he roared. "Villain, unhand me!" thundered a deep bass voice.

A brisk scuffle ensued, during which the old carbine went off, discharging its contents—a sudden gleam of flame and smoke—into the leaves of the button-ball tree. Mrs. Martin, who had rushed into Phebe's room, flung her arms around the girl.

"Don't be frightened, dear!" said she. "Oh, I'm not frightened!" said Phebe, who had lighted a candle, and now looked very Juliet-like, in a long dressing gown, with her yellow hair flowing luxuriantly down her back. "I knew he would come."

"Knew he would come?" repeated Mrs. Martin. "The-burglar?"

"Oh, it isn't a burglar," murmured Phebe. "It's Harry!"

"Harry?"

"My Harry!" said Phebe, turning a soft pink to the very roots of her hair. "They thought they would part us, but they can't! He has followed me, and has been screening me under the window! Didn't you hear the banjo?"

"Goodness me!" said Mrs. Martin.

"And," vehemently added Phebe, "I'll be true to him, for ever and ever!"

But the colloquy was presently interrupted by a sound in the hall below, as of some heavy body tumbling over and over with ceaseless persistence. Both women fled to the door and peeped nervously over the stair-rail, while Hester, from behind the mahogany linenpress, shrieked: "Murder! Help! Murder!" without a second of intermission.

"Here's the villain!" shouted Mr. Tipton, rolling over and over like a cider-barrel.

"I've got him!" roared the bass voice of Phebe's Harry.

"The underhand miscreant!" foamed the farmer.

"Madder than a March hare!" uttered Harry, at last succeeding in scrambling to his feet. "Look here, old gentleman, what does all this mean? If you are a burglar, say so! I am not!"

"Harry," chirped Phebe, "be merciful, as you are strong. For my sake, harm not my uncle!"

But Hester, charging into the affair with a pair of tongs, soon changed the aspect of affairs. Explanations ensued—rage changed into laughter—and Mrs. Martin went upstairs to prepare a quaint apartment, commonly known as the oak room, for the reception of the troubadour who had so nearly been shot for a burglar.

"And, look here, young man," said Mr. Tipton, "the next time you come prowling around a house at one a. m. come to the front door instead of the wing window. What the dickens! I'm neither a jailer nor an ogre! If my niece wants to marry a man and the man can prove himself able to support a wife, I should not stand in the way!"

"Uncle," lisped Phebe, "you are a darling!"

"Give me a kiss, my girl," said Mr. Tipton. "I declare, I didn't know how pretty you were, until now!"

Mrs. Martin, always an early riser, came down at five o'clock in the sweet June morning, when the blackbirds were whistling and the cabbage roses were weighed down with dew. But, early as she was, Mr. Tipton had come down before her and stood on the doorstep, with his hands in his pockets.

"Well, Stella," said he, chuckling, "who would have thought of our having an adventure in the old place?"

Mrs. Martin smiled.

"What are you doing?" said Mr. Tipton, turning rather abruptly around.

"I am scalding meal for the young turkeys."

"Well, leave it off a minute, and talk to me, Stella!"

"Yes!"

She looked at him with her large, wine-brown eyes full of serious questioning.

"All this sort of thing makes one think of one's own young days, eh?"

"There was the least quiver of a sad smile around her lips.

"The days, Stella, when I used to be fond of you. Before we quarreled. Before Wilfred Martin crossed your path!"

Still Mrs. Martin did not stir. There was something in that reproful manner of hers that fitted in wonderfully to his ideas of life. He hated a flurry. Mrs. Martin never was in a flurry.

"I am fond of you still," went on Mr. Tipton. "This little love affair in our midst has awakened me up; I don't know how, and I don't care. Is it too late, Stella, to begin life over again, you and I?"

She went up to him, with her slow, graceful step, and put her hand in his. Still she did not speak. She only looked and smiled. But he understood her.

"God bless you, Stella," said he.

Mrs. Cresshill, of No. — East Fortieth street, was highly scandalized when the letter from Tipton Hall came.

"A pretty state of things," said she. "To think that Harry Havens has followed that girl straight into the New Hampshire wilds and married her! And with her uncle's consent into the bargain!"

"That's not the worst of it," dryly remarked her husband. "Your brother Tipton has got married, too! And there's an end of your expectations from that branch of the family."

Mrs. Cresshill wrung her hands, but what mattered idle tears? What was done could not be undone, and Cupid, as all the world knows, cares nothing for sequins.—Amy Randolph, in N. Y. Ledger.

"That's a queer fancy of Smith's, putting six gates in his front fence."

"Jerusalem, man! Don't you know he has half a dozen daughters, and all of them engaged?"—Inter Ocean.

## PITH AND POINT.

—A contribution box—Elasticuffs at a "benefit."—Puck.

—Miss Grottesque—"Do you know—to-be—no man has ever kissed me."

Calloway—"Most men are cowards."—N. Y. Herald.

—Hicks—"Blitson, they tell me, is quite an athlete." Wicks—"Yes; his last feat, I hear, was to run up a board bill."—Boston Transcript.

—If haste is the mark of a weak mind, there is reason to believe that the average errand boy is profoundly intellectual.—Washington Star.

—Johnny—"Do you say your prayers every night?" Jimmy—"I do whenever I've got to sleep in the folding-bed."—Rural New Yorker.

—Henderson—"We lost our cook a week ago." Williamson—"Let me congratulate you. She is cooking at our house now."—Brooklyn Life.

—"Champie has had another bit of luck come to him." "What's that?" "He lost his head because his lunch was not first-class."—Inter-Ocean.

—Aigh—"Bingley's wife doesn't prove to be all that he fancied she was." Bee—"Very likely; he got her at a bargain counter."—Boston Transcript.

—"That's what I call a work of art," said the counterfeiter who had just produced a new bill. "Yes," was the reply, "a steal engraving."—Washington Star.

—She—"I will never marry a man whose fortune has not at least five ciphers in it." He (triumphantly)—"O, darling! Mine's all ciphers."—Boston Commercial Bulletin.

—"Wilkins always looks as if some awful remorse were consuming him. Do you know if there is any shadow over his early life?" "Well, he used to live in Boston."—Detroit Tribune.

—Yabsley—"If I had a hundred thousand dollars I would go around the world." Mudge—"If I had a hundred thousand dollars I would sit down and let the world go round."—Indianapolis Journal.

—"O'Reilly—"Good mornin', Phelan; and how's the boy?" Phelan—"First rate! First rate! And ye know, he's the picture of me." O'Reilly—"Shure, what need you care, as long as he's healthy?"

—"Why do you Chicago people build these skyscrapers?" asked Mr. Gotham. "Well," replied his western friend, "you see, real estate is going up so here that it needs a great deal of weight to hold it down."—Harper's Bazar.

—Mrs. Newed (anxiously)—"Well, what do you think of my biscuits, dear? Are they good?" Newed—"Good! I'm sure if they were to be weighed in the balance not one of them would be found wanting."—Buffalo Courier.

—An exchange says that man's full mental power is not reached before the age of twenty-five. The writer evidently has never mingled with the members of the freshman class of any of our colleges.—Boston Transcript.

—"For the Collection-Basket."—Congressman—"I intend to introduce a bill providing for the coinage of half-cents. If it passes, my re-election is assured." Friend—"How do you make that out?" Congressman—"All the church people in my district will vote for me."—Puck.

—Irate Parent (who has been vainly trying to satisfy Johnny's curiosity on every known subject under the sun)—"Now, Johnny, if you ask me another question, I'll whip you on the spot." Johnny (whose undying curiosity overcame even the dread of punishment)—"Wh-wh-wh spot, papa?"—Browning, King & Co.'s Monthly.

THE STRANGER UNDRESSED.

But He Utilized the Place as Rather a Utility for the Purpose.

"One night," a drummer is reported as saying, "I was on the New York Central not far from Buffalo. The sleeping car was nearly full. We stopped at some place and an old man with a map of St. Lawrence county on his face got on board and was shown to his seat by the porter. He piled up a lot of baggage and then asked whether he could not go to bed."

"If you will go away for a few minutes," said the porter, "I'll make up your berth."

"The old fellow took a little handbag and walked up and down the car, apparently looking for something. Then he disappeared through the door. The porter made up the berth and arranged the curtains. It was the first berth to be made up."

"Presently old St. Lawrence, as we called him, appeared at the end of the car with a pile of clothes hanging over one arm. His boots in one hand, his collar and socks in the other. He had nothing on but a gray flannel night shirt that just covered his knees. He looked around the car and then made a dash for his berth."

"Everybody roared. His feet were bare and we could see the snow melting on his calves and ankles. He drew his curtains and remained silent for a few seconds. Then his head appeared between the curtains."

"He, young man!" he cried to the porter. "I'll be gosh darned if this company hasn't the meanest I ever struck."

"Well, what's the matter?" asked the porter.

"Well, by thunder, they oughter give us a decent place to undress than them cold steps out there betwixt the cars."

"We found out that the old duffer had undressed on the platform, which was covered with six inches of snow."—Fort Worth Gazette.

A Sore Sign.

Mrs. Von Leer—"Do you know that lady?"

Mrs. De Mit—"Yes."

Mrs. Von Leer—"Kindly present me. I know by her vacant stare that she must be a lady of high breeding."

—Truth.

In Parliamentary Language.

Factional Friend—"Well, have you and your wife yet settled as to who is the speaker of the house?"

Young Husband—"Not yet. We usually occupy the chair together."—Indianapolis Journal.

## NO SERMON.

How a Clergyman Went Calling—And His Education in Housekeeping.

A clergyman heard that certain people were criticizing the infrequency with which he visited them. "Do they say I neglect the sick or the afflicted?"

"No, but they think you might drop in often in a social way."

"Ah! I see; thank you very much for a hint. I'll attend to this."

Monday morning the pastor left his home, and carrying a carefully-revised list of his parishioners in a small book, he began a house-to-house visitation. It was wash day. His congregation was made up of all sorts and conditions of people. He didn't mind it. He at once adapted himself to circumstances. Entering a house, he began talking about soap, and ammonia, and royal bluing, and wire clothes-pins, and patent line pulleys, and stationary tubs, and pick-up dinners, and tired laundresses. It was just delightful.

Tuesday, he resumed his rounds. Now he discoursed on beeswax, smoothing irons, satin-finished shirt fronts, the consumption of fuel, and the everlasting raking at the stove. He grew in favor.

Wednesday, he continued ringing bells and rapping at doors. He threw out wise suggestions about the work-basket, spoke of stocking darning, and how to sew new patches in the demoralized seat of little boys' trousers. He showed a charming familiarity with needles, and scissors, and thimbles. He made a deep and abiding impression.

Thursday, nothing daunted, and moved by a noble ambition to elevate the flock, he spent the entire day commenting upon pleasures derived from formal calls, evening parties, and dramatic entertainments. It tired him awfully, but he would not give up.

Friday found him talking up the merits of furniture polish, the advantages of salt over tea leaves for cleaning carpets, describing different methods of dusting, and the wholesome effects of exposing mattresses to the sunlight. He kept growing in favor.

Saturday morning, he hurried through breakfast, and after consulting the list of names, he informed his wife that he would not return until late in the evening, and again renewed his pilgrimage. Some families who didn't keep cooks were at work in their kitchens. He insisted upon going there, so as not to disturb their plans. He fascinated them with his knowledge of culinary science. He discussed the relative merits of baking powders, told how to make ice-cream without eggs, brown bread without yeast and delicious jelly from dried apples. He expressed a hope that they never fried fish without flouring, and warned them never to drop crullers into the kettle until the lard was boiling. He abominated hot lemon pie, but by the urgent invitation of a newly-married experimentalist, he consented to eat a piece, and suffered for two days afterward in consequence.

Footsore and fagged, he returned to the parsonage about nine o'clock. Sunday came. The church was filled. The preacher's stock had suddenly jumped way up. At the time for the sermon he came to the pulpit step and thus spoke: "With a desire to conciliate those of my brethren who never in health or sickness (and I have been in both conditions) think it is necessary or polite to call upon me, I have spent the entire week in the parish. Out of two hundred families, I have found just nineteen persons ailing. Two complained of ulcerated teeth, one was suffering from a stiff neck, one was nursing a toe with an ingrowing nail, three had sick headache, five were doctoring for neuralgia, two had asthma, one was laid up with a broken leg and four had colds in their heads. Under the circumstances I have had no time left for study or the preparation of a sermon. Of course you do not expect one. Let us pray!"—Living Church.

QUEER RELIGIOUS SECTS.

Fifteen Millions of the Russian People Belong to Them.

M. Tsukni, a Russian writer, has published an interesting work entitled "Queer Religious Sects of Russia," from which it appears that there are not less than 15,000,000 followers of insane and cranky religions in the empire of the czar. These communities of devout and deluded beings are constantly being enlarged in spite of all efforts made to the contrary by the government.

One of these sects is known as the "Runaways." As soon as they embrace the new faith they fly from their villages and towns, destroy their identity as much as possible, and henceforth live as savages. "The Christians" are another curious sect. They worship each other. The chief ceremonies are a crazy species of dancing, yelling as loudly as possible, and pounding stones with sticks.

The "Skoptsys" believe in self-mutilation, but will not submit to amputation, even though it would save life. Like the "Christians," they dance and yell for hours without intermission.

Still another of these deluded sects is the "Dumb Boys." Why they are called the Dumb Boys no one seems to know, but it is a curious fact that the sect is composed of both sexes, old men being in the majority. It is claimed that some of these aged patriarchs have not spoken in fifty years, although perfectly able to do so did they so desire.

"The suicides" are a sect led by M. Sonekeloff, who preaches self-destruction as an absolute necessity to salvation. He is very eloquent, and it is said that he often leaves a church with a dozen suicides remains strewn about the floor.—Philadelphia Press.

Useless Economy.

Sympathetic Friend—"Don't worry about it, old fellow. You'll get on your feet again some day."

Business Man (who has just failed for half a million)—"The only regret I feel just now, my friend, is that I refrained from ordering tenderloin steak with mushrooms at dinner yesterday because I thought I couldn't afford it."—Chicago Tribune.

## WITHOUT THE MAPLE.

Not a Drop From the Tree Finds Its Way Into Most "Maple" Syrup.

"Pure maple syrup, one dollar per gallon."

"That was one of numerous similar signs that greeted the eyes of a groceryman and a reporter as they walked along Queen street one Saturday afternoon."

"That's pretty cheap for maple syrup," said the reporter.

"It would be if it were maple syrup," retorted the groceryman.

"What is it, then? Maple syrup mixed with brown sugar?"

"There is no maple syrup in it. There is hardly a gallon of real maple syrup being sold in Toronto to-day."

"Isn't there some mixture of the genuine article in it?"

"Not an ounce. There are men in the business who manufacture and sell imitation syrup in large quantities. If they do their work well you can not tell it from the genuine. An old grocer, of course, may import a little of the pure article from away up north, but I doubt if there are half a dozen in all Toronto who do it except to fill special orders."

"What about maple sugar?"

"It is made in exactly the same way from brown sugar. The preparation to flavor them is called 'maple flavoring.' You can buy it from a druggist in the northwestern part of the city. It is very cheap, and costs only from ten to twenty-five cents an ounce, and one ounce will flavor fifteen gallons of sirup."

Having received the name of the druggist in question, the reporter went up there and asked if they kept maple flavoring.

"We do; any quantity of it."

"Is it good?"

"As good as it can be made. You can taste it if you like."

He took a measure, poured into a little white sirup and a few drops of flavoring, and handed it to the reporter. It was as clear as water almost, and yet had the necessary maple flavor. It simply lacked the coloring brown sugar would give.

"You'll guarantee that, will you?"

"Well, I have had no complaints about it, and I have sold a good deal already."

"Is there anything injurious in it?"

"Nothing whatever. It is simply a composition of gums. You can rely on it, for about all the maple sirup that is being sold in Toronto is made from it."

"It will do for maple sugar, too?"

"Just as well."—Toronto News.

## Prosperity in Jerusalem.

The price of land about Jerusalem is something surprising when we consider that the place has almost no manufactures, very little foreign commerce, and that the city contains a multitude of poor people. Two acres that were sold in 1890 for \$250 per acre sold in 1891 for \$750; twelve acres sold in 1890 for \$435 per acre sold in 1891 for \$2,175; seven acres sold in 1886 for \$363 per acre sold in 1891 for \$4,554; two acres sold in 1886 for \$1,200 per acre sold in 1891 for \$3,000; one acre sold in 1881 for \$200 sold in 1891 for \$3,700, that is for the half-acre; one acre sold in 1872 for \$40 sold in 1891 for \$12,000; two-thirds of an acre sold in 1880 for \$100 sold in 1891 for \$5,000; one acre sold in 1865 for \$1,000 sold in 1891 for \$24,000. These are not in one section or locality, but in different directions about the city, varying from one-fourth of a mile to one mile distant from the town.—Scribner's.

## Told by a Colored Naturalist.

There is an old negro in Florida who swears that he has seen flies eating glass. His name is Milliferous P. Chubbins. People who use the electric lights often find small holes in the glass globes, which they have to patch up with putty. This old fellow says he has seen the ordinary house fly, which often passes off for a capper with boiled mutton, alight on one of these globes, cut a ridge with its serrated hind legs, and then with its saw-like teeth cut clear through the glass. It then goes inside to see if the light itself is not a lump of extra clarified sugar. He says that the fly eats the fine glass dust, and considers it an excellent substitute for calomel in removing bile from the system.—Toledo Blade.

## Bitter-sweet.

"Mamma, aren't you sleepy?" tenderly inquired the beautiful young maiden, and the heart of the young man who was making a Sunday evening call leaped for joy as he thought he detected a covert intention on the part of the young woman to rid the little parlor of the presence of "ma" that he and she might be alone. "Oh, no, I am not a bit sleepy," answered the mother; and the young man's heart began to sink from deferred hope. "I thought you would be," spoke the maiden. "I know I am so sleepy I can hardly see." And the young man's heart dropped with a soul-sickening thud.—Indianapolis Journal.

## Not a Fellow.

"He is a fine-looking fellow," said an Austrian lady not long ago, as she looked at his highness, the Archduke Franz Ferdinand, in his carriage. Her remark reached the ear of the public prosecutor, who, deeming the word "fellow" disrespectful, ordered her arrest, and she was sentenced to six months' imprisonment. The lady was rich enough to be able to appeal to the supreme court in Vienna, which ordered her release.—Waverly Magazine.



## WORLD'S FAIR GOSSIP.

Fresh Notes of Interest from the  
Columbian Exposition.

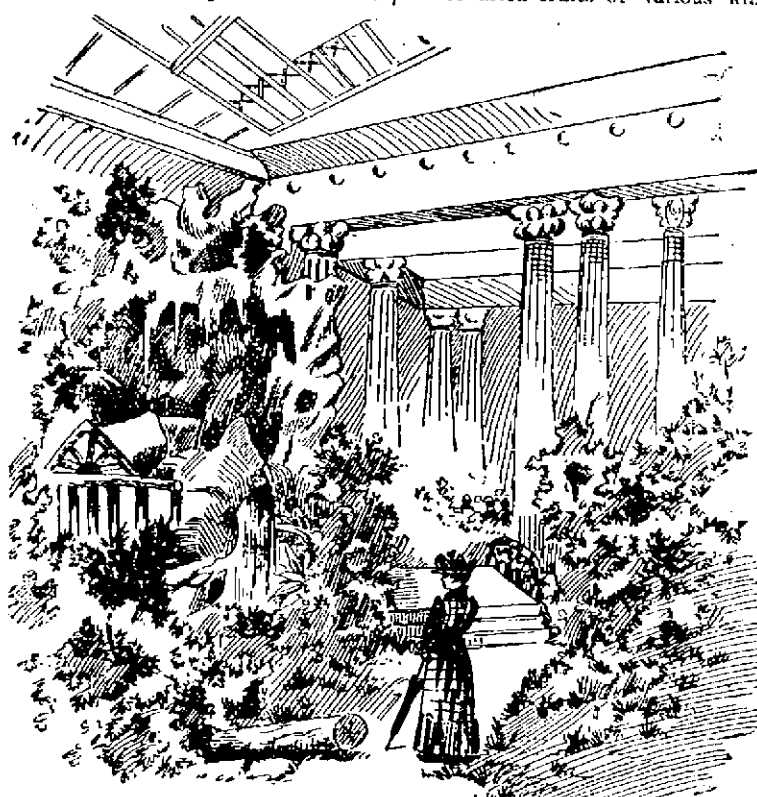
The Number of Visitors Daily Increasing  
—A Mistake That Some People Are  
Making—Beauty of the  
State Exhibits.

(Special Chicago Correspondence.)

The beautiful weather of the past few days has done much for the great fair. People have been able to get out without umbrellas and wraps, and a trip to Jackson park has become something more like a pleasure than it has been heretofore since the opening. The effect upon the receipts at the fair gates has been to nearly double the daily admissions, a fact which affords the financiers of the great enterprise much satisfaction.

The tide of traffic may now be said to have fairly set in, and should the weather continue favorable the daily attendance will soon put the exposition on something like a paying footing. To judge from the number of persons who are to be seen on the grounds each day a casual observer would suppose the gate receipts to be much larger than they really are, but there is a force of several thousands of workmen, and a population of several thousands more who are domiciled permanently within the inclosure, so the size of the crowd is no guide in estimating the number of paid admissions. Besides there are the press representatives and favored individuals in other professions who have passes. Altogether there are a great many non-paying visitors who, while they help to swell the crowd, do not contribute very materially to the financial success of the enterprise.

There is some danger that people at a distance who have been influenced by the newspaper reports of the incompleteness of the fair may make a mistake in deferring too long their contemplated visits. It may be deemed wise to remain away until all the exhibits are installed and everything put to rights, but there will be some discomfort consequent upon such a course.



GROTTO IN THE ILLINOIS BUILDING.

When there is a daily attendance of from two to five hundred thousand people, as there will doubtless be in another month, there will be much greater inconvenience in getting about than there is at present. A great many country people are planning to come after their season's work is done and they can leave their homes without interrupting the necessary application of their personal attention to their crops. This will have a tendency to create a jam at the fair during the latter part of the season which does not now exist. It would be advisable, therefore, for those who can come now to do so and thus secure greater comfort and convenience in viewing the wonders of the mammoth exhibition. As for the present condition of the exhibits it can be stated



PERFECTLY AT HOME.

that with the exception of a number of foreign displays in the Manufactures, Agricultural and Machinery buildings they are all in place, and those as yet unfinished will be ready in a few days. The principal attractions of late have been the opening of some of the state and foreign buildings, among the latter being the formal reception of visitors at the palatial quarters of Germany at the fair. The educational display of the Germans is very extensive and beautiful beyond description in some of its details. The massive structure occupies a prominent position on the lake front just north of the Fisheries building, and is made conspicuous by its architectural grandeur. Just opposite, and standing alone, as if in symbolism of its independence among the nations, is the representative structure of England—Victoria hall. This building is not as notable for its dimensions as for its neat and artistic appearance, and both its interior and exterior are highly

complimentary to the skill and taste of British workmen.

Among the state buildings recently thrown open to the public is that of the hostal state—Illinois. In this handsome structure, whose interior and contents are a great credit to them the people of the "Sucker" state have just cause for pride. Such an extensive and beautiful array of implements and products as were never before displayed by the commonwealth bears convincing evidence that the Prairie state is up with the world in the arts and sciences as well as in the bountiful products of her soil. One feature of the building that commands especial attention is a



THE RIGHT KIND OF GIRL.

beautiful grotto and aquarium which occupies a prominent position in the main hall. This splendid piece of work represents one of the natural beauties of the state, and all who behold it pronounce it a wonderful production.

Other state buildings which contain objects of rare interest are those of California and Washington. In the former are exhibits of bottled fruits that are luscious enough in appearance to keep one's teeth in a constant state of inundation. On every hand are pyramids of golden globes of fruit, pagodas constructed of beans and grain of all kinds, and high up in the central portion of the building is a man on horseback, of prodigious size, composed of choice dried fruits of various kinds.

## CRANKS AT THE FAIR.

Some Queer Samples of Human Nature  
Now on View in Chicago.

As we expected, the fair has attracted the indigenous and numerous American cranks as well as foreign persons with mental and moral crochets. These, and also youthful geniuses, have besieged, personally and by letter, the ways and means committee.

A few examples, as cited by the Century Magazine, will indicate how much of human nature as it really is will not be on exhibition at the fair. An American was early in the field with a divine revelation of the site which had been foreordained for the fair when the foundations of the world were laid, and an Englishman has desired to be put on exhibition as the Messiah.

Two boys of "respectable parentage" in western New York have offered to walk to Chicago, and to camp on the exposition grounds with the purpose of illustrating the life of tramps, and of lecturing on its vicissitudes. Another boy of sixteen recommended that a number of nickel-in-the-slot photographs fixed to repeat amusing fish stories might be placed in the Fisheries building and about the grounds; he urged that a royalty on the suggestion would help his widowed mother.

An enterprising dealer in cosmetics asked for space to exhibit an old woman, one-half of whose face was to be smoothed out with his preparation and the remainder left with its mortal wrinkles until the end of the fair, when he would smooth out the other half in the presence of the multitude.

The parents of a "favorite orator" of six years offered his services as introducer of the chief orator at the dedicatory ceremonies, which would, they thought, lend emphasis to the portentous importance of the occasion. A mathematician asked for standing room where he might show the world how to square the circle.

Out of Indiana came a solver of perpetual motion; he was informed that space could not be allotted for the exhibition of an idea, so he would have to bring on his machine; later he informed the committee that his self-feeding engine, which had been running a sewing machine, had unfortunately broken down, "but the principal remained the same."

A Georgian asked for a concession to conduct a cockpit, and another son of the south knew of a colored child which was an anatomical wonder, and could be had by stealing it from its mother; for a reasonable sum he was willing to fill the office of a kidnaper. Innumerable freaks of nature have been tendered, and the pretty English barmaid has in several instances inclosed her photograph with an offer of assistance to the fair.

A very serious offer came from a Spaniard, who had been disgusted with the weak attempts to give bull fights in Paris during the recent exposition. He offered to fill the brutal void at the Columbian fair if he could be assured the privilege of producing the spectacle "with all his real and genuine circumstances."

## DRIVING OUT THE CROOKS.

The Secret Service Searing the Bad Men  
Away from the Fair.

The very small number of arrests of crooks at the fair has been frequently commented on, and some people have wondered whether Chief Bonfield's force of astute detectives has been earning its pay. The truth of the matter is, the crooks are keeping away from Jackson park. Now and then one more bold than the rest enters the fair gates and is soon discovered by Bonfield's men. As a result, no complaints of persons being robbed at the fair are being made.

Talking of crooks in general and the possible figure they may cut at the world's fair, Chief Bonfield said:

"So far as the fair grounds are concerned we have seen very few professionals around, and those whom our men have spotted are usually men who have served time for their offenses and against whom there is nothing except suspicion on account of previous records. We have men who have had opportunities to become familiar with nearly all the prominent crooks of the country, and when any of these crooks come around the grounds they find they are recognized at once and usually do not stay long. Even if they had any idea of going into the crooked business again they would not be likely to carry on operations at the grounds, as they are shrewd enough to know that they would be the first upon whom suspicion would fall.

"There was a man in the grounds the other day who five years ago had an international reputation as a crook, but he has served time for his offense and now claims to have reformed and to be engaged in legitimate business. It would, of course, be an injustice to such a man to order him off the grounds or even to give him the name to the press. All we can do under the circumstances is to let such men understand that they are known, and that precautionary interest is being taken in their behalf. This usually has the desired effect of getting rid of them if they come with the intent of doing mischief.

"My men outside the grounds advise me that they have noticed a good many foreign crooks about the city—confidence and bunko men—but as yet we have had no intimation that they have commenced operation. They are being shadowed, and if they make any moves in the wrong direction they will quickly be taken in.

"Most of the complaints which have reached us so far are of the loss of tools and other articles belonging to the workmen about the grounds, and in the majority of cases these losses have turned out to be cases of misplacing the articles in question, and they have generally been recovered. It is rather early, anyhow, to expect much trouble from professional crooks inside the grounds."

"Write—'See, my dear, this style of dress is the very latest fashion.' Husband (with a deep sigh)—'How glad I would be if it would continue to be the latest fashion.'—Schalk.

## Do You Wish the Finest Bread and Cake?

It is conceded that the Royal Baking Powder is the purest and strongest of all the baking powders.

The purest baking powder makes the finest, sweetest, most delicious food. The strongest baking powder makes the lightest food.

That baking powder which is both purest and strongest makes the most digestible and wholesome food.

Why should not every housekeeper avail herself of the baking powder which will give her the best food with the least trouble?

Avoid all baking powders sold with a gift or prize, or at a lower price than the Royal, as they invariably contain alum, lime or sulphuric acid, and render the food unwholesome.

Certain protection from alum baking powders can be had by declining to accept any substitute for the Royal, which is absolutely pure.

## FASHIONABLE FANCIES.

SLICES have reached their limit and the most approved models are less balloon-like than heretofore.

A popular combination is very fine French cloth with sleeves, belt and shoulder-ruffles of shaded velvet.

Shaded velvets are quite as popular for summer as they were during the winter. As millinery trimmings, when judiciously used, nothing can be more elegant and desirable.

New jackets have sleeves large enough to accommodate the enormous puffiness of the dress shoulders, and while this, of course, accentuates the size of the arm, that fact seems to be no objection.

PARASOLS seem to have become merely forms on which to exhibit the most enormous quantities of lace and other thin materials. The amount of goods that may be put into one of the fashionable parasols of the day is almost past belief.

LACE and embroidery, embroidered lace especially, will be among the leading trimmings for the summer. There seems to be no limit to the ways in which these beautiful garnitures are used, as something new is brought out almost every day.

## A CORNER FOR ARTISTS.

The emperor of Germany has artistic tastes, and has lately painted a picture of a ship sailing the high seas.

The Mary Washington association has contracted for the erection of a monument worth eleven thousand dollars over the grave of Mary, the mother of George Washington, at Fredericksburg, Va.

The Dances of Chicago are having prepared, as their gift to the city, a fine statue of Hans Christian Andersen in bronze. The story teller is represented sitting on a stump, with a book on his knee and a pencil in his hand. The work is fine and the likeness excellent.

MARQUIS LENOX, the French artist, whose cat pictures have made him famous and rich, is said to have been so poor only eight years ago that it was only through the entrance of a homeless kitten to his garret that he was one night prevented from destroying himself. He painted a picture of it, and from that time his fortune was assured.

## How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Props., Toledo, O. We the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligation made by their firm. WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. WALKER, KIRK & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price 75c per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.

YOUNG AUTHOR—"Don't you like to see yourself in print?" Debutante—"No; I prefer silk."—N. Y. Journal.

Just think of it! \$14.92 made in one week by an agent representing H. F. Johnson & Co., of Richmond, Va., and they have had many more parties traveling for them who did equally well, some a great deal better. If you need employment it would be a good thing to sit down and write them a line at once.

When two stockings are hung on a line they become a pair of suspenders.—N. Y. Journal.

## TO STOP THE PROGRESS

of Consumption, you will find but one guaranteed remedy—Doctor Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. In advanced cases, it brings comfort and relief; if you haven't delayed too long, it will certainly cure. It doesn't claim too much. It won't make new lungs—nothing can—but it will make diseased ones sound and healthy, when everything else has failed.

The scrofulous affection of the lungs that's caused Consumption, like every other form of Scrofula, and every blood-taint and disorder, yields to the "Discovery." It is the most effective blood-cleanser, strength-renewer, and flesh-builder that's known to medical science. In all Bronchitis, Throat, and Lung Affections, if it over fails to benefit or cure, you have your money back.

A perfect and permanent cure for your Catarrh—or \$500 in cash. This is promised by the proprietors of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy.

These are prosperous times, but yet it is only the coin collector who has a "red cent" to show.—Truth.

RHEUMATIC PAINS are greatly relieved by Glenn's Sulphur Soap. Hill's Hair and Whisker Dye, 50 cents.

Our wants are numbered by the thousand, but our needs can be counted on the fingers.

If you are troubled with malaria take Beecham's Pills. A positive specific, nothing like it. 25 cents a box.

MONEY talks. Yes, but never gives itself away.—World's Fair Puck.



## KNOWLEDGE

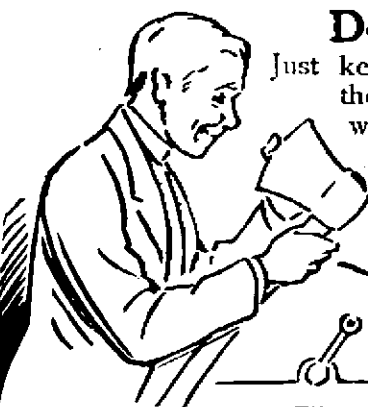
Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many who live better than others and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adapting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid laxative principles embraced in the remedy, Syrup of Figs.

Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative, effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance.

Syrup of Figs is for sale by all druggists in 50c and \$1 bottles, but it is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, whose name is printed on every package, also the name, Syrup of Figs, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.

## EVERY DEALER KEEPS IT!

CHEW "J. T." PLUG  
EVERYBODY CHEWS IT.



## Don't be the Axe!

Just keep in mind that the grocer or the peddler has "an axe to grind" when he tells you that he has something "as good as" or "the same as" Pearlina. There can be but one reason—more profit to him by your use of the substitutes.

But how is it with you?

What reason can you have for wanting to take the risk? Certainly not economy—Pearline leads to

the greatest economy in every direction—saves the most money, time, clothes and health. If your grocer sends you an imitation, be honest—send it back. JAMES PYLE, N. Y.

THE POT INSULTED THE KETTLE BECAUSE  
THE COOK HAD NOT USED

SAPOLIO

GOOD COOKING DEMANDS CLEANLINESS.  
SAPOLIO SHOULD BE USED IN EVERY KITCHEN.

## RISE SUN STOVE POLISH

DO NOT BE DECEIVED  
Rising Sun Stove Polish is the only one which cleans, shines, and protects the metal of the stove, and is the only one which is safe for the glass and does not burn the paint.

Unlike the Dutch Process  
No Alkalies  
—OR—  
Other Chemicals  
are used in the  
preparation of

W. BAKER & CO.'S  
Breakfast Cocoa

which is absolutely  
pure and soluble.  
It has more than three times  
the strength of Cocoa mixed  
with Starch, Arrowroot or  
Sugar, and for more economical  
cooking less than one cent a cup.  
It is delicious, nourishing, and EASILY  
DIGESTED.

Sold by Grocers everywhere.  
W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.

## DR. SOLOMON'S BITTERS THE GREAT STOMACH REGULATOR

## BLOOD PURIFIER

For the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Bowels, Liver and Kidneys; Indigestion, Constipation, Catarrh, Biliousness, etc. The Best Blood Purifier in the World. It cleanses the blood, and cures all skin diseases. Sold by druggists. SIGLER MANF'G CO., ST. PAUL, MINN.

## NEW ENGLAND DIME SAVINGS BANK

This is the only Dime Savings Bank ever organized here under the laws of the State of Massachusetts, and under the direct supervision of the State Bank Examiner.

Any man, woman or child can deposit their savings in amounts of one dime and upward. Each depositor receives a book containing estimates of deposits made, and can make deposits every day in the year if desired. Five per cent. per annum is paid upon all sums of one dollar and upward, and the interest is returned up quarterly and credited to each depositor. This institution is under the supervision of a board of trustees consisting of the following well known business men: Hon. G. A. Brackett, Hon. Stephen Mahoney, Major S. E. Olsen, Hon. Andrew C. Hays, Hon. Ben. F. Nelson, Albert L. Hall, Esq., Mr. W. Wright, Esq., and for Ground Floor Guaranty Loan Building, Minneapolis.

100 Tons Braddock 4-Point Galvanized

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AT \$2.65 PER 100 LBS.

Spot cash with order.  
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Hardware, Mechanics' Tools, Etc.,  
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Want a lady or gentleman representative in every town who can give all or part time for good pay.  
F. R. CHENEY & CO.,  
55 Fifth Ave., Chicago.

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FOLKS REDUCED  
To a healthy weight by using  
Dr. J. C. HENRY'S  
O-W-E-W-Y-E-R, No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811,



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..... ACORN STOCKS AND RANGES. ....

..... THE LARGEST STOCK OF MILL AND LUMBERMEN'S SUPPLIES IN THE CITY. ....

A Complete Assortment of Belting, Packing and Lacing, Paints, Oils, Glass, Varnishes, Etc.

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### GREAT CLOAK SALE

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This Season's Cloaks and Capes at greatly reduced prices. On account of the backward season we have an over-stock of Spring and Summer Garments that must be sold if reduced prices will do it. These garments consist of Black and Colored Capes, of Cloth, Silk and Satin, plain and handsomely trimmed. Jackets, Coats and Newmarkets all the newest styles and fashionable cloths. We have marked them at a discount of from  $\frac{1}{4}$  to  $\frac{1}{2}$  off from the regular price.

T. A. CHAPMAN CO., Milwaukee, Wis.

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Hair Cutting, Shaving, Shampooing, etc., done in first-class order, as none but the best of workmen are employed. A hot or cold water bath can be secured at a very reasonable price, and satisfaction guaranteed. Give me a call and be convinced.

DAVENPORT STREET. RHINELANDER, WIS.

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Manufacturers of—

## Wagons and Sleighs

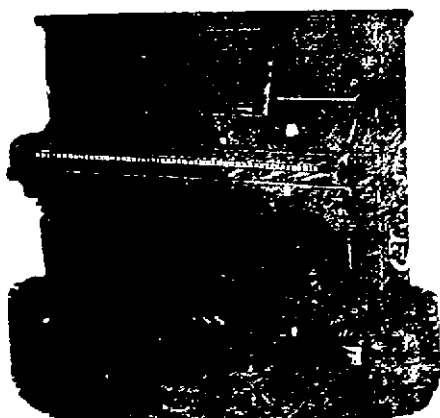
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Kimball and Great Western Organs - - - The Finest Made.

As a FIRST-CLASS Piano

The Hallet & Davis has yet to find a Superior.

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Rhineland, Wisconsin.

#### County Board Proceedings.

County clerk's office, Oneida Co., Wis., Monday, May 15, A. D. 1893, 7:30 o'clock p. m. County board of supervisors met pursuant to the following call:

E. P. Brennan, county clerk, Rhineland, Wis.

Second—That I am the owner of the following land in Oneida county described as the sw sw section 22-48-8 which land was sold for delinquent taxes for the year 1884 and decided to T. B. Walsh, October 8, 1887, and sold again for the sale of 1885 and decided to J. N. Cotter and H. C. Hitzel June 15, 1888.

Dated this 21 day of May 1893.

C. C. Yawkey,

Chairman T. Hazellhurst,

W. L. Beers,

Chairman T. Pelican,

A. O. Jenne,

Chairman T. Woodboro.

You are hereby notified that pursuant to the within request of a majority of the board of supervisors, a meeting of the board of supervisors of Oneida county will be held on the 15th day of May, A. D. 1893, at 7:30 p. m. at my office in the court house in the Village of Rhineland in said county for the transaction of such business as may come before the board and not prohibited by law.

E. P. Brennan, Co. Clk.,

Oneida Co., Wis.

To W. L. BEERS,

Chairman Town Pelican,

A. O. JENNE,

Chairman Town Woodboro,

C. C. YAWKEY,

Chairman Town Hazellhurst.

Dated this 21 day of May, A. D. 1893,

at Rhineland, Wis.

The members were called to order at 7:30 p. m. by Supervisor Yawkey, chairman of the former board. The chair ordered roll call, the following supervisors answered to their names: Beers, Jenne and Yawkey—3.

Nominations for a chairman to be elected for the ensuing year being now in order, Supervisor Jenne nominated Supervisor Yawkey. There being no further nominations the chair ordered roll call with the following result: For Supervisor Yawkey: Supervisors Beers and Jenne—2.

Supervisor Yawkey having received a majority of the votes he was declared duly elected chairman of the board of supervisors of Oneida county for the ensuing year.

Supervisor Yawkey in taking the chair thanked the members for the honor conferred and trust reposed, assuring them that he would do justice and be impartial to all in his actions and decisions.

On motion of Supervisor Jenne the rules of the former board were adopted to govern this board.

Resolution offered by Supervisor Beers: Resolved, by the county board of supervisors of Oneida county that the New Northern be designated by the board as the official county paper for the ensuing year, and that the publication of all proceedings, ordinances and legal notices of the board be published in said paper at the regular legal rate of 60 cents per folio.

Signed,

W. L. BEERS,

Dated this 15th day of May, 1893.

On motion of Supervisor Jenne the above resolution was adopted.

To the Honorable County Board of

Oneida county, Rhineland, Wis.:

GENTLEMEN:—I, the undersigned,

Henry Sherry, residing in Xenia,

Winnebago county, Wis., respectfully represent:

First—That I am the owner of certain real estate in Oneida county described as follows: The ne nw sw nw nw sw and sw sw section 1; sw se and nw se section 2, all in township 41, north of range 10 e, upon which valuation was placed and tax levied for the years 1890, 1891 and 1892 as shown by the following table:

	1890	1891	1892
Valuation	\$2,000.00	\$2,000.00	\$2,000.00
Tax	1.00	1.00	1.00
SW NW 1 1890	5.00	5.00	5.00
SW NW 1 1891	5.00	5.00	5.00
SW NW 1 1892	5.00	5.00	5.00
SW NW 1 1893	5.00	5.00	5.00
SW NW 1 1894	5.00	5.00	5.00
SW NW 1 1895	5.00	5.00	5.00
SW NW 1 1896	5.00	5.00	5.00
SW NW 1 1897	5.00	5.00	5.00
SW NW 1 1898	5.00	5.00	5.00
SW NW 1 1899	5.00	5.00	5.00
SW NW 1 1900	5.00	5.00	5.00
SW NW 1 1901	5.00	5.00	5.00
SW NW 1 1902	5.00	5.00	5.00
SW NW 1 1903	5.00	5.00	5.00
SW NW 1 1904	5.00	5.00	5.00
SW NW 1 1905	5.00	5.00	5.00
SW NW 1 1906	5.00	5.00	5.00
SW NW 1 1907	5.00	5.00	5.00
SW NW 1 1908	5.00	5.00	5.00
SW NW 1 1909	5.00	5.00	5.00
SW NW 1 1910	5.00	5.00	5.00

And I further state that I bought the certificates on these lands for the tax of 1891 sale of 1892 under protest as is evidenced by my letter of March 8, 1893, to the county treasurer of Oneida county, in view of the fact that all the above mentioned lands were burnt over, and in consequence were logged by me during the winter of 1890 and 1891, as can be substantiated by affidavit of my foreman at that time, M. P. E. Doyle, and considering the unequal and unjust ratio between the valuations for the several years, I do now petition you to refund to me the sum of sixty (\$60) dollars or such part thereof as may seem to you just, the same being

a portion of the purchase money for the certificates, sale of 1892 on the above mentioned lands and paid under protest by me.

And I further ask you to allow me a reduction for the tax of 1892, on these lands, the same now being a virtual confiscation for taxes, and being out of all proportion to their value, considering that they have been cut over and have no timber of value on them.

Second—That I am the owner of the following land in Oneida county described as the sw sw section 22-48-8 which land was sold for delinquent taxes for the year 1884 and decided to T. B. Walsh, October 8, 1887, and sold again for the sale of 1885 and decided to J. N. Cotter and H. C. Hitzel June 15, 1888.

Third—That I am the owner of the nw se section 15-48-8, upon which the taxes were returned as delinquent, and sold May 1886, and then subsequently decided to T. B. Walsh, June 17, 1889. The above mentioned lands, namely, the sw sw section 22 and the nw se section 15 all in township 38 north range 8 e, were granted to me by United States Patent, dated July 28, 1888. Said patent being now on record in volume 8 of United States patents, page 311, Oneida county, you are hereby petitioned to declare each and every above mentioned tax deed illegal, and to cancel same, as being government land at the time.

Fourth—That I am the owner of certain land described as the nw se section 35-42-8 upon which taxes were levied for the year 1884. I had a bona-fide intention to pay said tax and did apply to pay same. The town treasurer of the town of Russell made an error and reported the above described land as not on the tax roll, and no tax due, as may now be seen by the stub receipt book of the town of Russell for the taxes of 1884 receipt No. 20. Moreover, I have paid taxes on this piece of land for the year 1883 and for every year subsequent to 1884 sufficient to give me a good title to same.

Further as a matter of equity and justice the law was intended to operate upon the unwilling and negligent citizens alone, and not upon those who were willing to perform their duty in good faith.

STATE OF WISCONSIN, ss  
Winnebago County.

Henry Sherry being duly sworn says that the facts set forth in the foregoing petition are correct and true to the best of his knowledge and belief.

HEINRY SHERRY.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 31 day of April, 1893.

A. D. ELDRIDGE,

Notary Public, Wis.

On motion of Supervisor Beers the first section of the petition of Henry Sherry asking for a rebate on taxes be and the same is hereby tabled and the second, third and fourth sections of said petition asking for the cancellation of certain tax deeds be and the same are hereby referred to the county clerk to examine the records, and if the allegations set forth in the petition are found to be correct, the said clerk is hereby authorized to cancel said tax deeds. Motion prevailed.

Resolution offered by Supervisor Beers: Resolved, by the county board of supervisors of Oneida county that the county clerk is hereby instructed to execute a quit claim deed to W. C. Yawkey, Detroit, Mich., for sw 1/4 nw 1/4 section 22-47-7 for the sum of one dollar.

Signed,

W. L. BEERS,

Dated this 15th day of May 1893.

On motion of Supervisor Jenne the above resolution was adopted.

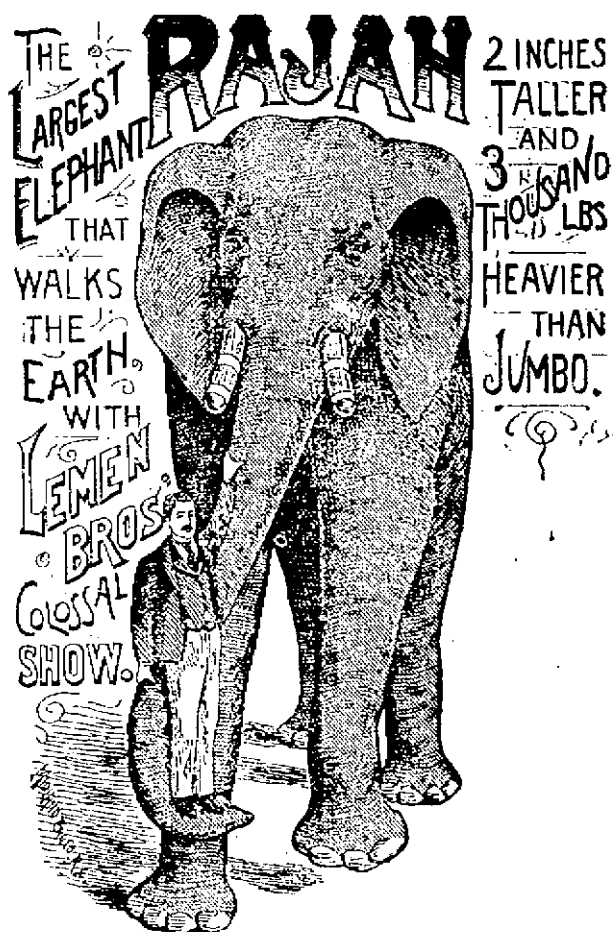
On motion of Supervisor Jenne the county board adjourned to Tuesday May 16, 1893 at 9 A. M.

E. P. BRENNAN, Co. Clk.

County clerk's office, Oneida county, Wis., Tuesday May 16, 1893, 9 o'clock A. M. County board met pursuant to adjournment. Present—Supervisors Beers, Jenne and the chairman—3.

CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE.

## LEMEN BROS. NEW COLOSSAL SHOWS



### A BIG Feature in a BIG Show! JUST FOUND! JUST ADDED!

## RAJAH

THE BIGGEST BRUTE ON EARTH!  
THE BIGGEST BORN OF BRUTES!  
THE BIGGEST FEATURE YET!

Two inches taller than the World's Famous Jumbo. 3000 pounds heavier than Jumbo. Secured at a cost of over \$25,000. A Towering Giant among his fellows. The very Lord of Beasts. Taller—Longer—Weighs More—Costs more than any Elephant ever Captured Alive or Brought from his Native Jungle! RAJAH is on Exhibition at all times in the Big Tent. No Extra Charge. One Ticket Admits to all the Advertised Shows. Ask Yourself the Question if RAJAH is not the Largest Living Creature that Inhabits God's Created Earth!

THE ONLY  
**BOXING KANGAROO**  
IN THE WORLD.  
Will positively appear in the Ring in Five-Round Glove Contest, under Marquis of Queensbury Rules.

POSITIVELY THE ONLY  
**WHITE SEA LIONS**  
ON EXHIBITION  
IN THE WORLD.  
Captured on the Kus-kok-vim River in Alaska, and taken from the Natives while being worshipped.

### See the Gold-Gleaming GORGEOUS FREE STREET PARADE!

\$1,000,000 Invested in this Great Show!  
1,000 People, Horses and Animals!  
Transported on two Trains owned by the Show!  
\$2,500 Daily Expense!

It Never Divides, Never Changes its Name, Never Changes its Date of Exhibition!

### Remember Day and Date!

### Two Grand Performances Daily!

### Cheap Round Trip Excursions On All Lines Of Travel!

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The Best of Carriages and Horses on hand day or night. Careful drivers furnished when desired. Moderate Charges. Give us a call.  
**W. D. JOSLIN & CO.**

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**Provision Depot!**

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**LOCAL TIME TABLE.**

MILWAUKEE, LAKE SHORE & WESTERN.  
NORTH BOUND.

No. 1—Passenger arrives	11:50 P. M.
No. 3—Limited	12:15 P. M.
No. 13—Accommodation	12:30 P. M.
No. 16—Accommodation arrives	3:00 P. M.
No. 17—Accommodation arrives	1:00 P. M.

SOUTH BOUND.

No. 16—Accommodation	1:10 P. M.
No. 14—Accommodation	10:25 A. M.
No. 4—Limited	11:18 P. M.
No. 18—Accommodation arrives	1:00 P. M.
No. 1—Passenger departs	11:45 A. M.

H. C. BREGER, AGENT.

**Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie R'y**

**TRAINS EAST.**

No. 8—Departs	1:22 A. M.
No. 31—Departs	6:25 P. M.

**TRAINS WEST.**

No. 7—Departs	1:48 A. M.
No. 59—Departs	7:59 P. M.

Trains 7 and 8 daily.  
All trains make close connections at Bradley  
for Tomahawk and at Cameron Junction for  
Linhart, West Superior and points north and  
south on C. St. P. M. & S. Ry.  
C. S. CHAMBERS, Agt.

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Services every Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 8:00 P. M. and regular service at 8:30 P. M. Sabbath school immediately after morning service.

**Catholic Church.**  
Services every Sunday; Mass services at 10:30 A. M.; Sunday school every Sunday at 10:30 P. M.; Vespers every alternate Sunday at 8 P. M.  
Rev. FATHER JULY, Pastor.

**Methodist Church.**  
Services every Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 8:00 P. M. and regular service at 8:00 P. M. Sabbath school at 11:45 A. M. after morning service.  
Rev. D. C. SAVAGE, Pastor.

**MILLER & McCORMICK,**  
*Attorneys-at-Law,*  
Collections promptly looked after.  
Office over First National Bank.

**L. J. BILLINGS,**  
*Attorney & Counselor*  
RHINELANDER, WIS.

**ALBAN & BARNES,**  
*Attorneys-at-Law,*  
Collections promptly attended to.  
Town and county orders bought.

**PAUL BROWNE,**  
*Attorney-at-Law,*  
RHINELANDER, WIS.  
Collections a Specialty.

**DILLETT & WALKER,**  
*Attorneys-at-Law,*  
Office over First National Bank,  
RHINELANDER, WIS.

**A. W. SHELTON**  
*Attorney-at-Law,*  
Special attention paid to homestead  
law and contests.  
RHINELANDER, WIS.

**KEITH**  
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RHINELANDER, WISCONSIN.

**T. B. MCINDOE,**  
*Physician & Surgeon*  
RHINELANDER, WISCONSIN.  
Office in Gray's block.

**F. L. HINMAN,**  
*Physician & Surgeon*  
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Night calls from residence N. W. Corner Court  
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Rhinelander, Wisconsin.  
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Best Protection for Funds.

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Conover, Porter & Padley,  
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Madison, Wis. Ashland, Wis.

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**Wine, Liquor and Cigar**  
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customers at Chicago and Louisville wholesale  
prices.  
Fine California Wines a Specialty.  
Give me a call and sample goods and prices

**County Board Proceedings.**  
CONTINUED FROM PAGE 4.  
On motion of Supervisor Beers the  
statement of T. W. Spence, asking for  
the cancellation of tax deeds which  
were issued on vacant lands and the  
refund of purchase money for said  
tax certificates and tax deeds be and  
the same are hereby referred to the  
county clerk to examine the records and  
if the allegations set forth in the  
statement are found to be correct the  
said clerk is hereby authorized to  
cancel said tax deeds. Motion pre-  
vailed.

Resolution offered by Supervisor  
Beers: Resolved, by the county board  
of supervisors of Oneida county, that  
the treasurer be and he is hereby in-  
structed to pay out of the first moneys  
coming into his hands, the judgments  
outstanding against the county in  
favor of Masters & Williams.

Signed, W. L. BEERS.  
Dated this 16th day of May, 1893.  
On motion of Supervisor Jenne the  
above resolution was adopted.

On motion of Supervisor Beers the  
board went into committee of the  
whole to audit and allow accounts.  
Motion prevailed.

On motion of Supervisor Beers the  
claim of Frank Albert for \$35.45 ac-  
count of timber cut off his homestead  
for the county road be and the same  
is hereby allowed at \$29.27.

Motion prevailed by the following  
vote: Ayes—Supervisor Jenne; not  
voting Supervisor Beers and Yawkey.  
On motion of Supervisor Beers the  
claim of J. J. Beardon & Co. for \$32.40  
account of county poor, and mer-  
chandise for county jail be and the  
same is hereby allowed at \$23.35.

Motion prevailed.  
On motion of Supervisor Beers the  
claims of G. H. Haddy for \$12.00 and  
\$50.00 account of surgical operations  
on Indian Dick and Indian Wobogesko  
be and the same are hereby disal-  
lowed. Motion prevailed.

On motion of Supervisor Beers the  
claim of the town of Minocqua for  
\$821.45 account of the sale of swamp  
lands situated in the town of Minoc-  
qua from the 1st of October 1889 to the  
30th of September 1890, be and the  
same is hereby disallowed for the  
reason that said town of Minocqua  
has received a credit for the above  
amount as shown in the statement  
of the county clerk on file in this office  
whereby the state and county tax  
for the year 1890, was apportioned to  
the several towns of Oneida county.  
Motion prevailed.

On motion of Supervisor Beers the  
following accounts were audited and  
allowed and the chairman and clerk  
instructed to draw orders for same  
as follows:

F. L. Hinman, professional serv.	15.00
M. Holland, expenses making levy on the Scott Lumber Co's logs, town of Eagle River, postage, etc.	26.20
Thos. McDermott, sheriff fees	1.05
John Bowers, labor on sewerage co. jail	30.00
W. L. Beers, team hire cleaning court yard	4.00
W. L. Beers, clothing for pris- oners	39.70
D. E. Briggs, services drawing jury	2.00
A. W. Shelton, salary purchasing agent	25.00
J. E. Jackson, plumbing in co jail	2.43
J. E. Jackson, material and labor on sewers for the co jail	114.95
Casper Faust, electric light court house and co jail Mel '93 and one doz lamps	32.67
Casper Faust, electric light court house and co jail April '93	23.07
Wisconsin Telephone Co. tele- phone rental court house and co jail April 1, '93 to July 1, '93	24.00
A. A. Denton, inspecting Scott Lum Co logs for M. Holland co treas. to make levy on same for the tax of 1892	25.00
Mary J. Hobart, board and care of Indians	37.00
P. A. Hildebrand, mdse for co jail	6.50
John Bowers, cleaning furnace in co jail	6.00
James Langill, team hire	10.00
Henry O'Connor, services on co cannvassing board	3.00
J. W. Brown, services on co can- vassing board	3.00
H. C. Miller & Co, land contract book registers office	25.00
E. C. Leonard, supplies for court house	8.20
Ball & Schlessman, ice April term circuit court	2.00
Yawkey Lbr Co, labor on co bridge	21.00
A. D. Pridoux, printing postage supplies, etc.	53.65
A. D. Pridoux, printing postage supplies, etc.	54.60
Crane, Fenelon & Co, mdse co jail and support co poor	127.85
G. L. Hutchings, support co poor	15.00
M. Kerns, " " " "	15.00
John Rezin, " " " "	37.70
P. J. Pingry & Co, " " " "	17.00
P. J. Pingry & Co, " " " "	25.00
Olaf Swan, " " " "	15.00
H. C. Rode, " " " "	62.50
Rhine Hosp. Co, " " " "	144.05
W. D. Harrigan, " " " "	8.85
W. D. Harrigan, " " " "	4.25
G. E. Wood Lbr Co, " " " "	20.90
T. B. McIndoe, " " " "	15.00
T. B. McIndoe, professional ser- vices county jail	50.00
E. C. Sturdevant, making court calendar April term	18.30
E. C. Sturdevant, circuit court fees April term	144.70

Rhine, Ptg. Co., election notice  
official ballots, publishing  
report co. board canvassers  
notices, etc.

171.60
4.20
102.50
185.30
1.05
45
3.00
13.05
30.50
53.45
54.10
28.45
66.90

Tom Brazell sheriff fees

45
1.95
90
12.45
1.55
2.00
24.40
49.40
13.95
74.20
9.80
10.05
57.70

Ed Brazell sheriff fees

10.00
50.20
53.46
8.25
22.60
33.45
3.00
9.60
104.00
27.60
12.00
36.00
59.20
2.17
90
23.25
65.50
64.25
259.62
696.50

On motion of Supervisor Jenne the  
county board adjourned until 3:30  
o'clock P. M. E. P. BRENNAN,  
Co. Clk., Oneida Co., Wis.

County clerk's office Oneida county  
Wis., Tuesday, May 16, '93 3:30 o'clock  
P. M. County board of supervisors  
met pursuant to adjournment. Pres-  
ent—Supervisors Beers, Jenne and  
the chairman—3. On motion of  
Supervisor Jenne the action of the  
county board at the morning session  
in allowing the account of the Herald  
Publishing Co. for \$1,543.75, same  
being for the publishing the county  
treasurer's delinquent tax list for the  
sale of 1893 be and the same is hereby  
reconsidered. Motion prevailed.

On motion of Supervisor Jenne the  
sum of \$4.28 be and the same is hereby  
refunded to Emerson Bros., account  
of the tax of 1892, being paid by said  
Emerson Bros. under protest on the  
ne se section 15, nw sw and sw sw  
section 20, all in town 36 range 5 east  
and said refund of money being for  
the reason that said lands were  
county lands at the time of assessment  
and not subject to taxation and the  
clerk is hereby instructed to charge  
same back to the town of Pelican.  
Motion prevailed.

Resolution offered by Supervisor  
Beers: Resolved, by the county board  
of supervisors of Oneida county that  
the petition of Geo. Mack to have  
refunded the tax upon the ne of the  
sw and lot 3, section 1, town 36,  
range 8 east be granted and that the  
amount thereof, to-wit: \$8.84 be  
charged back to the town of Pelican  
as it appears that the said tax was  
illegally assessed and that the chair-  
man and clerk be instructed to draw  
an order for the amount.

Signed, W. L. BEERS.  
Dated this 16th day of May, '93.

On motion of Supervisor Jenne the  
above resolution was adopted.  
Resolution offered by Supervisor  
Beers: Resolved, by the county board  
of supervisors of Oneida county that  
the rate per week for the board of  
prisoners in the county jail be and is  
hereby fixed at four dollars (4.00) per  
week from May 16, 1893 for the period  
of one year. And be it further re-  
solved that the previous resolution  
bearing on the rate of board be and is  
hereby repealed.

Signed, W. L. BEERS.  
Dated this 16th day of May, '93.  
On motion of Supervisor Jenne the  
resolution relating to the board of  
prisoners was adopted by the follow-  
ing vote: Ayes—Supervisors Beers  
and Jenne; not voting Chairman  
Yawkey.

Resolution offered by Supervisor  
Beers: Resolved, by the county board  
of supervisors of Oneida county that  
Dr. T. B. McIndoe be appointed  
county physician and that he has  
exclusive charge of the prisoners of  
said county who may be sick and  
injured in the county jail, and that  
he be paid for medical attendance  
and medicines furnished to such  
prisoners the sum of one hundred dol-  
lars for the year.

Signed, W. L. BEERS.  
Dated this 16th day of May, '93.  
On motion of Supervisor Jenne the  
above resolution was adopted.  
On motion of Supervisor Beers the  
county board adjourned until 8  
o'clock P. M. E. P. BRENNAN,  
Co. Clk., Oneida Co., Wis.  
County clerk's office Oneida Co.,  
Wis., Tuesday May 16, '93 8 o'clock  
P. M. County board of supervisors  
met pursuant to adjournment. Pres-

**M. H. GREENLY** Carries a full line of Hardware and Sporting Goods.  
**STOVES,** Peninsular, Fullar & Warren Stoves and Ranges, also agent for Gilt  
**Builders' Hardware.** Edge and Peninsular Furnaces.  
**House Furnishing Goods.** Solid Bronze Goods, Cut and Wire Nails, Latches, Knobs,  
Buts, Locks, Bolts, Roofing and Eavestroughing, Special  
Estimates given on Sash, Doors, Paints, Oils, Etc.  
Refrigerators, Gasoline Stoves, Lawn  
Mowers, Screen Doors and Windows.  
**Well Pumps, Points and Tubing.** Telephone 46.

ent—Supervisors Beers, Jenne and  
the chairman—3. On motion of  
Supervisor Beers the account of the  
Herald Publishing Co. in the sum of  
\$1,543.75 for publishing the county  
treasurer's delinquent tax list, sale of  
1893 be and the same is hereby allowed  
and the chairman and clerk are in-  
structed to draw an order for the  
amount of same. Motion prevailed.  
Resolution offered by Supervisor  
Jenne: Resolved, by the county board  
of supervisors of Oneida county that  
the sum of \$500 is hereby appropriated  
to be used on the Hazelhurst and  
Rhinelander county road in the town  
of Hazelhurst, and \$100 is hereby  
appropriated to be used on said road  
in the town of Pelican, the above  
amounts to be expended under the  
direction of the chairman of the  
towns of Hazelhurst and Pelican re-  
spectively.

Signed, A. O. JENNE.  
Dated this 16th day of May, 1893.  
On motion of Supervisor Beers the  
above resolution was adopted.  
Resolution offered by Supervisor  
Beers: Resolved, by the county board  
of supervisors of Oneida county that  
S. S. Miller be and is hereby appointed  
as superintendent of the poor for the  
county at a salary of one hundred  
dollars (\$100) for the ensuing year.

Signed, W. L. BEERS.  
Dated this 16th day of May, 1893.  
On motion of Supervisor Jenne the  
above resolution was adopted.  
Resolution offered by Supervisor  
Jenne: Resolved, by the county board  
of supervisors of Oneida county that  
E. P. Brennan be appointed purchas-  
ing agent for Oneida county for the  
term of one year at a salary of twenty-  
five dollars (\$25.00) per year.  
Signed, A. O. JENNE.  
Dated this 16th day of May, 1893.  
On motion of Supervisor Beers the  
above resolution was adopted.

On motion of Supervisor Jenne the  
county board of supervisors ad-  
journed to Monday July 17, 1893 at  
7:30 o'clock P. M. E. P. BRENNAN,  
Co. Clk., Oneida Co., Wis.  
Are you insured? If not, now is  
the time to provide yourself and fam-  
ily with a bottle of Chamberlain's  
Colic, Cholera and Diarrhea Remedy  
as an insurance against any serious  
results from an attack of bowel com-  
plaint during the summer months.  
It is almost certain to be needed and  
should be procured at once. No  
other remedy can take its place or do  
its work. 25 and 50 cent bottles for  
sale by The Palace Drug Store.

**FORECLOSURE SALE.**  
In Circuit Court Oneida County, Wis.  
MRS. HOLLAND, Plaintiff,  
vs.  
W. L. MURPHY and CAROL MURPHY,  
Defendants.  
Notice is hereby given that by virtue of and  
pursuant to a judgment of foreclosure and  
sale rendered by the above entitled court on the  
24th day of April, 1892 for the sum of  
Four Hundred Sixty-five and eleven-one-  
hundredths Dollars (\$465.11) damages and  
costs, I shall on the sixteenth day of June,  
1893, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of said  
day, at the front door of the court house in  
the Village of Rhinelander, in said county of  
Oneida, offer for sale and sell at public auction  
to the highest bidder the mortgaged premises  
described in said judgment of foreclosure and  
sale as follows, to-wit: The south twenty-  
three (23) feet of lot No. five (5) of block No.  
[22] 1/2, according to the recorded plat of the  
northeast quarter [1/4] of the northwest  
quarter [1/4] of section thirty-three (33)  
township forty (40) north of range [10] east,  
of the Village of Eagle River, Oneida  
county, Wisconsin, which property I shall so  
sell as aforesaid for the purpose of satisfying  
the judgment, with costs of sale.  
Dated May 1th, 1893.  
May 1-7-15 Jun 15 Ed. Brazell, Sheriff.

**FORECLOSURE SALE.**  
In Circuit Court, Oneida County,  
George R. Finch, William H. Van Slyke, Albert  
A. Young and Constantine J. McConville, co-  
partners as Finch, Van Slyke, Young &  
Company, Plaintiffs,  
vs.  
John W. Sullivan, Mamie J. Sullivan, Helen M.  
Little, Laura Little, H. W. Wright and Sidney  
Boushert, Defendants.  
Notice is hereby given, that by virtue of and  
pursuant to a judgment of foreclosure and sale,  
judicially rendered and entered in the above entitled  
court, in the Circuit Court of Oneida county,  
Wis., on the 21st day of May, A. D. 1892 in favor  
of the above named plaintiffs and against the  
above named defendants, by which judgment it  
was ordered and adjudged that the aforesaid  
premises hereunder described be sold pursuant  
to law by the sheriff of said Oneida Co. and  
which judgment remains wholly unpaid and  
unsatisfied, I shall, on the 7th day of July, 1893,  
at the west door of the Court House in the Vil-  
lage of Rhinelander, in said Oneida county, at  
two o'clock in the afternoon of said day, offer  
for sale and sell at public auction, to the highest  
bidder, the mortgaged premises described in  
said judgment as follows:  
Lot number ten (10) in block number two (2)  
of the village of Minocqua in said Oneida (Now  
Village) county, according to the recorded plat  
of said village.  
Dated May 25, 1893. Ed. Brazell,  
May 25-30-31 Jun 6 Sheriff of Oneida Co., Wis.

A homely but wise philosopher has said  
"When a man gets to going down hill all  
nature seems to be

**"Greased for the Occasion"**  
Nothing inspires confidence more than neat-  
ness. If a man out of work looks shabby,  
the fact will work to his injury when he ap-  
plies for employment. In order to  
**Slide up Hill**  
no better way can be found than by fitting  
yourself out tastily at our store. You will  
be surprised how cheaply this can be done.  
The goods may look extravagant, but  
there's no extravagance in the price.  
**Seeing Means Buying.**  
**W. L. BEERS.**

THE OLD AND RELIABLE FIRM,  
**CRANE, FENELON & CO.,**  
—Always Have on Hand a Full Line of—  
**DRY GOODS,**  
GROCERIES, HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES.  
Call and get prices before buying elsewhere.

**Harness!** J. H. Schroeder,  
BROWN STREET,  
Rhinelander, - Wis.  
**Light and Heavy Harness,**  
And all Goods in my Line. Repairing done promptly and in a satisfactory  
manner. Orders from Lumbermen given special attention.

**SUMMER**  
**DRESS GOODS!**  
**CHAS. E. CRUSOE & Co.**  
Offer a great line of new and fancy styles in  
**WASH GOODS!**  
Beautiful  
and Artistic  
Designs. . . .  
at Very Low Prices.

Sole Agents for Smith & Angel Fast Black Hosiery.  
Come and See Them.  
**Chas. E. Crusoe & Company**  
MICHIGAN STORE.



# NEW NORTH.

RHINELANDER PRINTING COMPANY.  
RHINELANDER. - WISCONSIN.

## The News Condensed.

Important Intelligence From All Parts.

### DOMESTIC.

The E. A. Armstrong company, manufacturers of and dealers in society and military supplies in Chicago, failed for \$100,000.

The village of Woodington, O., was almost entirely leveled by a cyclone and many persons were injured and Mrs. Mary Smith was killed beneath her building.

The office of the Hustler, a paper in Breathitt county, Ark., that advocated local liquor license, was blown up by dynamite.

Nearly 400 delegates were in attendance at the opening session of the world's temperance congress in Chicago.

The greatest gas well ever struck in the Ohio field was drilled in 7 miles north of Findlay.

In a runaway at Kalamazoo, Mich., Mrs. L. A. Fagan was thrown from a wagon and killed, and Mrs. T. W. Murphy and Mrs. Ellison were fatally injured.

The fire loss of the United States and Canada for the month of May is estimated at \$10,437,000. This is about a million greater than the aggregate for May, 1882.

The president authorizes the statement that he will call an extra session of congress early in September.

Two Memphis (Tenn.) switchmen riding on the footboard of an engine were killed by the locomotive jumping the track and burying itself in an embankment.

The People's bank at Bentonville, Ark., was robbed by six men of \$10,000.

The Kansas Grain company at Kansas City, Mo., which claims to be the greatest buyer of grain from producers in the world, has failed.

Representatives of twenty-five state and territorial governments met in Chicago and organized a convention for the abolition of trusts, corners and trade combinations of all sorts.

The Merchants' national bank of Fort Worth, Tex., with a capital of \$250,000, closed its doors.

Edward Simon & Bro., trunk, valise and bag manufacturers at Newark, N. J., failed for \$250,000.

Potter & Potter, of Boston, publishers of the New England Magazine, Yankee Blade, Woman's Home Journal, American Vehicle and the Amesbury Daily, failed for \$100,000.

Many miles of timber and several houses in Stevens county, Wash., were consumed by a forest fire.

Schell Bros.' wagon and carriage works at St. Louis were destroyed by fire. Loss, \$100,000.

Ephraim Domedjian, a Braceville (Ill.) miner, killed his wife and then blew out his own brains. Whisky was the cause.

A mortgage for \$5,000,000 has been placed on the property at Peoria, Ill., of the whisky trust to secure an issue of bonds.

Charles Richmond, an aeronaut, fell 2,000 feet from a balloon at Trenton, N. J.

The Missouri river cut a new channel below the government dikes at East Afton, Mo., and great damage was done.

Eighteen persons were injured in a wreck on the Iron Mountain road near Mill Spring, Mo.

The house of John Redding, a Kentucky farmer, was struck by lightning and three of its occupants instantly killed.

The mare Esperanza, valued at \$10,000, was fatally injured in a race at Sacramento, Cal.

The Savings bank at Sandusky, O., with liabilities of \$205,000, closed its doors.

The supreme court of Nebraska acquitted the state officials, against whom impeachment proceedings were brought.

The world's 25-mile record for bicycles was broken in Detroit by Fred C. Graves, the professional wheelman, who made the run in 1 hour, 13 minutes, 22.5 seconds.

A cloudburst in West Virginia did damage amounting to \$250,000 and caused the loss of two lives.

Mrs. R. A. Davidson, of North East, Pa., died in the office of her brother-in-law, Dr. J. C. Meade, a dentist, from the effect of laughing gas taken during professional treatment.

The State bank of Cortland, Neb., closed its doors.

The Bedford (Ind.) bank suspended owing to inability to realize on securities. The bank was established in 1857.

A wild engine crashed into an express train on the Lackawanna road near Cortland, N. Y., and Engineer Wallace and Fireman Sherwood of the latter were killed.

Napione Martello was electrocuted at the Dannemora (N. Y.) prison. He murdered another Italian named Giovanni Parrolo in Saratoga May 5, 1892.

The City bank of Carbondale, Ill., owned by William Wykes, suspended.

A cyclone passed over Bristol, Tenn., and wrought great damage.

The anti-trust convention in session in Chicago adopted a platform calling for the enactment of more rigorous laws against combinations in restraint of trade.

The directors of the whisky trust at Peoria, Ill., have concluded to shut down all the distilleries in operation.

A big finback whale which became tangled in the traps of some fishermen off Sandwich, Mass., was killed after an exciting battle.

The Defiance (O.) savings bank closed its doors with liabilities of \$100,000.

The Grant locomotive works in Chicago, one of the largest manufacturing enterprises in the west, made an assignment, with liabilities of \$410,950.

Fire destroyed the Schelp wagon and carriage factory in St. Louis, the loss being \$100,000.

J. A. Jenkins, who resigned the trusteeship of Jeffersonville, Ind., was said to be \$10,000 short in his accounts.

The Washington national, the Washington savings and the Citizens national banks at Spokane Falls, Wash., suspended.

The extradition treaty between the United States and Russia is now a law of the land.

In Wisconsin the State bank at Manitowoc and the bank at Two Rivers closed their doors.

The furniture store of the Bradstreet-Thurber company in Minneapolis was burned, the loss being \$160,000.

The eighteenth annual convention of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers convened at Pittsburgh, Pa.

Jacob Simon was sentenced at Bloomington, Ill., to the penitentiary for life for the murder of Susie Hoover by poisoning.

At the annual meeting in Chicago of the National Prison association eulogies were pronounced in memory of Rutherford B. Hayes, late president, and Gen. Bunkerhoff, of St. Paul, was elected to fill the vacancy caused by Gen. Hayes' death.

Fifty elevators belonging to the Northern Pacific Elevator company in North Dakota were attached on claims aggregating \$400,000.

Flames destroyed thirteen residences in San Francisco, causing a loss of \$100,000. Richard Windrow, Edward Davis and Charles Madison, firemen, were killed and another fatally injured while fighting the flames.

Fire destroyed a dozen buildings at Oshkosh, Wis., causing a loss of \$200,000.

Otto Stevens, Mrs. Emma Morrow and Luther W. Turner were drowned near Spring Valley, Minn. Their team plunged into Deer creek, upsetting the carriage.

Five men were probably fatally injured in an explosion in a mine at Nicville, Pa.

D. B. Monroe, leader of the miners in the Coal Creek (Tenn.) war last August, was sentenced at Clinton to the penitentiary for seven years.

The New Albany (Ind.) Banking company suspended payments with liabilities of \$100,000.

Nearly the entire business portion of Fargo, N. D., was destroyed by fire, the loss being over \$3,000,000, and six persons perished in the flames. The fire made a clean sweep twelve blocks long by five blocks wide. Over 3,000 persons were made homeless.

Joseph Rathbone & Co., wholesale lumber merchants in Chicago, failed for \$250,000.

D. B. Loveman, the heaviest retail dry goods dealer in Chattanooga, Tenn., failed for \$150,000.

An explosion of gasoline gas in the basement of Samuel Reppner's grocery store in St. Louis injured sixteen persons, four fatally.

Owing to the failure of the private bank of A. C. Robert at Washburn, Wis., the Shell Lake savings bank, of which he is principal owner, was obliged to suspend.

The discussion of constitutional prohibition and the religious aspects of the temperance cause closed the world's temperance congress in Chicago.

A cloudburst at Hinton, W. Va., and vicinity did damage to the extent of \$200,000.

At the thirty-third annual convention in Chicago of the United States Brewers' association William A. Miles, of New York, was elected president. The association represents capital to the amount of about \$400,000,000.

The anti-trust convention finished its labors in Chicago after adopting resolutions providing for the formation of an anti-trust association, with two national committees to prepare remedial legislation.

James D. Nicholas, aged 50, at one time owner of the Indianapolis Journal, took his own life with poison at Denver, Col. Whisky was the cause. Is a fit of jealousy Dora A. Velzy shot and killed W. G. Gray at Grand Rapids, Mich., and then took her own life in the same manner.

J. C. Dumas, a young colored man, was lynched by a mob at Gleason, Tenn., for assaulting the daughter of a farmer.

Men and women whose official positions make their duty the caring for the unfortunate in the public institutions of the country inaugurated a congress of charities and corrections in Chicago.

Margaret Bellamy, of Wilmington, N. C., was elected supreme dictator of the Knights of Honor at the annual meeting in Milwaukee.

The tabernacle choir of the Mormon church at Salt Lake City has decided to send 250 members to the world's fair in September to compete for prizes of \$5,000 offered.

NEBRASKA dedicated her state building on the world's fair grounds with great enthusiasm.

The congress of vegetarians was opened in Chicago and papers setting forth the benefits to be obtained from abstention from the eating of flesh were read.

Five prisoners escaped from the jail at Marietta, O., by locking the deputy in charge in a cell.

JOSEPH G. DONNELLY, of Wisconsin, and Van Leer Polk, of Tennessee, have been appointed consuls general at Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, and Calcutta, India, respectively.

G. C. PRAY, aged 26, shot and killed his wife and then shot himself at Shirley, Me. Domestic trouble was the cause.

The Mobile & Ohio New Orleans express train was held up by six masked men at Forest Lawn, Ill., and the express car robbed of \$10,000.

JAMES WOONS and Jenkins of the United States circuit court decided that the gates of the World's Columbian exposition should be closed on Sunday. Judge Grosscup rendered a dissenting opinion.

JOSEPH B. KENDALL, a real-estate dealer and broker in Boston, failed for \$272,440.

WORTHINGTON FORD, of Brooklyn, has been made chief of the bureau of statistics by Secretary Carlisle.

A TERRIFIC windstorm swept Rice county, Minn., doing fully \$50,000 damage. The village of Dundas suffered the most severely.

JOHN A. LEE, of St. Louis, was elected president of the Traveler's Protective association at the annual meeting in Peoria, Ill.

GARRETT PETERSON won a quarter of a mile dash in the Texas regatta in 1:16 1/2, defeating Stansbury, Hanlan, Teemer, Ten Eyck and others.

ERIALIA, infant of Spain, and her husband, Prince Antonio, together with members of their party, visited the world's fair.

### PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

The president has appointed Charles W. Dayton as postmaster of New York.

JULIUS BALKER, one of the founders of the Brunswick-Balke-Collender company, billiard table makers, died at his home in Cincinnati, aged 63 years.

EDWIN BOOTH, the great tragedian, died at the Players' club in New York at 1:15 a. m. on the 7th. Mr. Booth was born on his father's farm in Hartford county, Md., November 13, 1833, and was the fourth son of Junius Brutus Booth.

PENNSYLVANIA prohibitionists have nominated J. F. Kem for state treasurer and H. P. Ames for supreme justice.

OHIO republicans in convention at Columbus nominated William McKinley for governor, A. J. Harris for lieutenant governor, W. T. Cope for state treasurer, J. K. Richards for attorney general and J. P. Bradberry for supreme judge. The platform favors protection to American labor and industries; protection against the influx of the vicious and criminal classes; favors pensions to disabled soldiers and sailors of the late war, and the widows and orphans of such as are deceased, and favors honest money composed of gold, silver and paper, maintained at equal value and under national and not state regulation.

### FOREIGN.

THREE American thieves killed Mr. Ely, a wealthy Canadian farmer, and his wife and daughter after looting the house at Beachridge.

FLAMES in the Puente coal mines in Mexico caused the death of twenty-six men.

The office of the Western Mail newspaper in Cardiff, Wales, was burned, the loss being \$300,000.

CHOLERA was said to be spreading rapidly in Asiatic Turkey.

FLOODS in Austria submerged the town of Wischintza, and twenty-one were drowned and scores of houses were demolished by the rushing waters.

JOHN SMITH, Nat Morris, Robert Mowat and Henry Whitfield were drowned at Pine Tree Harbor, Ont., by the sinking of their boat.

The village of Imst, in Austria, was wiped out by fire.

Advices from Rome say that the sum of money given to the pope during his episcopal jubilee by bands of pilgrims, by Catholic orders and by individuals amounts to 9,000,000 francs.

The Ville Marie convent at Mont-Louis, near Montreal, was destroyed by fire, involving a loss of \$1,000,000; insurance, \$100,000.

A ROYALIST conspiracy to blow up the barracks of the Hawaiian provisional government with dynamite was discovered but the conspirators escaped.

A SHEL from the military drill grounds at Lunenburg, Germany, exploded in the midst of a procession of Catholics and seven persons were killed and thirty others fatally wounded.

Fifty villages in Galicia and Kukuwina, in Austria, were partly destroyed by floods.

### LATER.

ISAAC WHITE, a carpenter, who came to Knoxville, Tenn., 10 years ago, from Minneapolis, was killed near the former place the 11th, with his wife and 13-year-old daughter. They had started to drive across the track of the East Tennessee road when a passenger train struck them. All died instantly.

The town of Liberal, Mo., was destroyed by fire the 11th.

The three-mile boat race at Austin, Texas, the 11th, was won by Gaudaur in the fast time of 19:06. Hanlon, the ex-champion, was third.

The courts of New York, the 11th, granted a divorce to Mrs. Frank Leslie from her husband, "Willie Wilde."

The injunction closing the world's fair on Sunday was suspended by Chief Justice Fuller, of the supreme court of the United States, pending an appeal.

The list of dead at the Ford theater catastrophe in Washington is not quite as serious as first reported. The ruins are practically cleared away and the total number of deaths is placed at 21.

WHEN the box of loaves sent by the queen of Italy were unpacked at the world's fair the 10th, it was found that 30 pieces were missing. These rich possessions, out of reverence for the memory of her countryman, the discoverer of America, Queen Margherita consented to send to Chicago for the fair. She sent a noble, a trusted lady, the Countess di Brazza, to watch and guard her treasures, and the government of the United States gave a bond for \$100,000 to guarantee their safe return to Italy.

The excursion steamer Nyack was driven ashore at Erie, Pa., the 11th. All the excursionists were saved.

The British ship Elmbank from Japan was discovered to be on fire at San Francisco the 11th. The cargo, valued at \$400,000 was a total loss.

WHILE laboring under temporary insanity, Mrs. C. J. Weaver, of Fultonham, O., drowned her two children, one aged 6 years and the other 3 months, and herself.

The chemical works of Joseph Burns, Williamsburg, N. Y., were destroyed by fire the 11th. Loss, \$100,000.

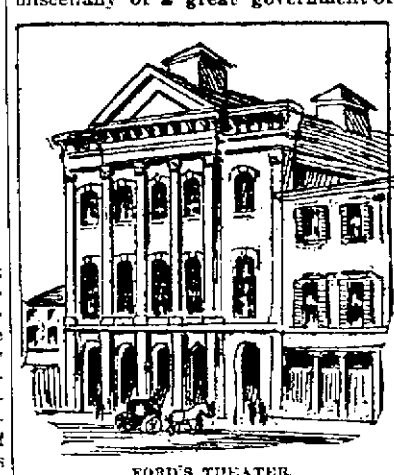
A SEVERE storm visited Pundmatlan, Mexico, the 11th. The entire town was destroyed, every house in the place being swept away by the terrific wind. The town had a population of about 2,000, all of whom were made homeless. About 30 were injured, but none fatally.

The old established firm of Chas. P. Kellogg & Co., Chicago, dealers and manufacturers of clothing, assigned.

### FORD'S THEATER FALLS.

Sudden Collapse of the Historic Old Structure in Washington—Hundreds of Government Clerks Killed in the Ruins—Twenty-Two Dead Bodies Recovered—A Great Many Injured—Repairs in Progress—Wrecked the Building Which Had Already Been Declared Unsafe—The Government Blamed.

WASHINGTON, June 10. — A rotten United States government building has collapsed. In its ruins more than a score of human souls were launched into eternity and a hundred living victims are now writhing in the agony of their wounds. Shortly before 10 o'clock Friday morning, with scarcely a second's warning, a large portion of the three floors of the old Ford theater on Tenth street broke down, carrying to the ground below hundreds of clerks, heavy desks and the miscellany of a great government of-



FORD'S THEATER.

fice. The old building was used by the pension and record division of the war department. Repairs undertaken recently had weakened the supports, but to the penuriousness of congress, which made it impossible to secure a fitting building, may be charged the awful catastrophe that must cost a blot of shame upon the national government.

The following list of the dead thus far reported, with the names of the state from which they were appointed, contains twenty-two names, including one unknown:

Unknown man, taken from the ruins at 5 o'clock Friday evening, evidently a clerk; George Allen, Pennsylvania; George W. Arnold, Virginia; L. W. Hoody, New York; Samuel H. Bonds, Pennsylvania; John Hossius, District of Columbia; Arthur L. Dietrich, Kentucky; Jeremiah Daley, Pennsylvania; James R. Fagan, Kansas; Joseph H. Gage, Michigan; David C. Jordan, Missouri; M. M. Jarvis, Michigan; J. Boyd Jones, Wisconsin; F. H. Loftis, New York; E. W. Maeder, H. F. Miller, New York; Howard S. Miller, Ohio; J. H. McCall, Wisconsin; E. G. Smith, Kansas; William Schriever, Maryland; H. S. Wood, E. M. Williams, Wisconsin.

The injured, so far as known, number forty-five. Many of them are being treated at their homes. Some will undoubtedly die of their injuries. The list is as follows:

A. L. Ames, low skull fractured, leg broken and injured internally; F. P. Colver, Maryland, right leg fractured; S. J. Doney, New York; Louis Dunsany; George W. Davis, Missouri, scalp wound; H. B. Esterling, Fort Scott, Kan., seriously injured; Washington Fry, head badly cut; W. S. Gustin, Ohio, left arm broken; Dr. James H. Howard (colored), Maryland, head and neck injured; C. R. Huthwaite, Ohio; J. N. Hammer, Tennessee, injured in eye; George Handy (colored), slight cuts on head; Thomas Hynes, Missouri, skull fractured; J. G. Johns, leg badly cut; W. Kugler, New Jersey, scalp wound; Clifton Lowe, Iowa, scalp wound; William W. Leture, District of Columbia; E. Lege, Missouri, head cut and injured internally; Frank Metcalf, Massachusetts, dislocation of hip; C. M. McLaughlin, Tennessee; J. P. McCormack, Wisconsin, depressed fracture of ribs; R. McLaughlin, leg broken; L. M. Patrick, New York, cuts about head and face; Polly, Texas officer, injured after accident; G. T. Pruitt, Texas, scalp laceration; K. K. R. Hington, Alabama, skull fractured; Charles Robinson, Colorado, slight injuries to head and back; Z. A. Stewart, cut about head; F. F. Sims; C. D. Shadblot, Missouri, dangerously injured; P. B. Smith, Tennessee; R. A. Smith, Connecticut, compound fracture of the skull; F. F. Sams, Illinois, cut about the head; William A. Smith, Jr., seriously injured; C. R. Huthwaite, Ohio, head and neck injured; John H. Thomas, Sedalia, Mo., arm broken; W. W. Test, Illinois, contusion of scalp; C. R. Welter, scalp wound and contusion of back; N. T. Worley, Tennessee, back and legs injured; James A. White, Georgia, cut on head and leg; A. G. Yount, Pennsylvania, head and neck injured internally; S. Baker, head scalp wound; William E. Ewing, Mississippi, head, face and arms cut; C. A. Johnson, Missouri, left shoulder dislocated.

The building collapsed without a moment's warning. The front half of all three floors fell, carrying everything to the bottom. For a moment all was still. Then the air was split by the shrieks and groans of the frightened, wounded and dying hundreds who, like a mass of worms, struggled, twisted and fought to free themselves from one another and from the heavy iron beams and timbers and furniture and government records which pinned them to their places. The people in the neighborhood were for the moment stunned. The horror of it all had robbed them of their senses. Then in a few moments, but what to the wretched pinioned in death's embrace seemed ages, the truth burst upon their befuddled brains and they joined their cries with the unfortunates within the collapsed building. Then, dividing, some rushed for help; some ran to the sink-hole of death itself to lead their hands, while others, with selfish regard for their own safety and curiosity, stood where they were to look upon the scene.

The work of rescue began at once and was continued without the slightest let-up. The president sent a special messenger to learn the particulars. The messenger rushed back to the white house. The president a few moments later ordered the cavalry from Fort Myer to the scene for police and relief duty. They came at full gallop and did gallant service.

The president was informed of the sad event just as he reached the entrance to the white house by one of the clerks, and he at once interested himself in relief measures, learning with satisfaction what had been done by Assistant Secretary of War Grant. At a meeting of citizens Friday afternoon \$5,500 was subscribed. President Cleveland, who had been asked to preside over the meeting but was unable to do so because of a pressing official business engagement, sent his check for \$100, and Secretary Thurber his for \$25. The newspapers of the city are actively engaged in the good work,

and the clerks in the departments are contributing liberally.

An investigation of the cause of the accident discovered that it was apparently due to criminal carelessness. A number of laborers were at work beneath the first floor excavating for an electric plant. The building rested on underpinning and the earth, and as the earth was dug away the pressure of the building rested on the unsupported beams of the first floor. The weight proved too much and the floors collapsed and fell into the excavation, burying the laborers and clerks beneath them. The people in charge of this excavation were supposed to have known that the building was condemned and had been unsafe for years. The general insecurity of the building had already been repeatedly reported, and for a long time past, whenever a heavily loaded wagon has gone by, the building seemed to sway backward and forward, as the clerks describe the sensation. A strange coincidence is that the old theater is wrecked on the day of the funeral of Edwin Booth, brother of John Wilkes Booth.

Condemnation of the government for permitting the building to be used is heard on every hand. The federal government has an account on its hands of immense proportions. There is little doubt that friends of the dead and the victims who were fortunate enough to escape, with their lives will seek damages from the government which may aggregate millions of dollars. In the dangerous condition of the building they will have strong popular support of their claims. Strong words of denunciation were uttered against the federal authorities for permitting the building to be occupied in view of its unsafe condition. The strongest condemnation was visited on Col. Ainsworth, who as chief seems to have been optimistic all along regarding the building's condition.

Col. Ainsworth, who has charge of the department, gave out the following as his official statement:

The placing of the electric light plant did not cause the accident. I inspected the building between 3 and 4 o'clock Thursday, and so did an inspector and chief engineer and chief of supplies. Everything was then sound. The center of the third floor was where the crash began. There was no extra weight there; not as much, in fact, and when the medical museum was there. As far as the work had progressed it had been carefully supervised and was in no way dangerous.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—An examination shows that the insecurity of the old Ford theater building was brought to the attention of congress in a pointed manner as far back as 1855. Attention was then directed simply to the safety of the army medical library and museum. The protection of human life was not especially brought in question. Mr. S. M. Stockslager, of Indiana, who was chairman of the committee on public buildings and grounds in the XLVIIIth congress, made a report in favor of the construction of a new building for the museum and library, in which he said of Ford's theater, then used for that purpose:

"The building now used by the medical department for a library and museum is not only too small to contain the records of the library and museum but is unsound and disposed to destruction by fire."

Other members of congress supported Mr. Stockslager's statement. Congress acted upon these statements to the extent of removing the inanimate contents of the museum to a new and safe building. But congress and the war department thought proper to expose government clerks to risks from which they shielded skeletons and medical books.

The building which was wrecked was the Army Medical museum, and was originally erected as Ford's theater, on the site of the old Tenth Street Baptist church. It was a medium-sized structure, and was painted white. About forty years ago the Ford Brothers, of Baltimore, purchased the church property and transformed it into a theater. The interior was entirely removed, but the old walls were left standing. It was used as a playhouse until several years later, when it was destroyed by fire. The Ford brothers then built a spacious theater on the site of the old building. It was in this theater that President Lincoln was assassinated on the Good Friday night of 1865 by John Wilkes Booth. After this event the government closed the theater, and finally the property was sold for about \$100,000. Again the interior of the structure was remodelled and adapted to the use of the surgeon general. The museum proper occupied the three floors of the building. While it was originally established for the purpose of investigating the wounds and diseases incidental to war, its scope has broadened so rapidly that it lately included all interesting objects of medical and surgical study. It was said to be the only museum of its kind in the world, and money had been expended on it to an almost unlimited extent. There were no less than 22,000 specimens arranged with great care and system within the walls of the museum. The second floor of the building contained the medical library of the government, a library which was said to contain more medical literature than the British museum or the National Library of France. The entire building was usually filled with a force of clerks and officers examining and compiling the records pertaining to the judicial and hospital department of the army.

### SLAIN IN HIS HOME.

A Wealthy Resident of Eau Claire, Wis., Murdered.

EAU CLAIRE, Wis., June 10.—Melchior Fox, one of the oldest residents and most substantial citizens of Eau Claire, was murdered Thursday night at his farm about a mile and a half from the city, on the Eau Claire river. Mr. Fox formerly kept a large restaurant and saloon, but was wealthy and retired from business several years ago. He and his family lived in the city and he had a summer cottage on the farm. He had heard that tramps had been around the cottage and went there to see about it Thursday afternoon about 5 o'clock. The body was found late Friday afternoon in the cellar beneath the farm cottage by Mrs. Fox and Mr. Althaus, son-in-law of the deceased, who had gone to the farm to take a lunch to Mr. Fox. He had been shot through the heart and had evidently been dead for several hours. Everything of value had been taken from the body. The impressions were created by the surroundings that the deed was done in the cottage and that the body was thrown through the trap into the cellar. The authorities believe the crime was the work of tramps and robbery. No weapon was found.

### WISCONSIN STATE NEWS.

#### Knights of Pythias.

At the meeting in West Superior of the grand lodge of Wisconsin Knights of Pythias the following officers were elected:

Grand chancellor, C. F. Kimball, of Green Bay; grand vice chancellor, P. H. Graydon, of Beloit; grand prelate, H. B. Heywood, of Marshfield; grand master at arms, C. B. Bailey, of Milwaukee; grand inner guard, C. B. Bailey, of Eau Claire; grand keeper of records and seals, Frank Barry, of Milwaukee; grand outer guard, E. W. Ford, of La Crosse; supreme representative, F. B. Hoskins, of Fond du Lac.

#### Denounces His Son.

M. Ellis, of the town of Wheaton, who is operating a farm formerly belonging to John Kane, convicted of murdering his wife several years ago and sentenced to ten years at Waupun, is in receipt of a letter from Kane asking about his boy. He denounces the boy in very severe terms and says he testified falsely against him. The boy was reported killed at Tomahawk, about a year ago.

#### Wisconsin Odd Fellows.

At the session in Milwaukee of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows officers were chosen as follows:

Grand master, J. L. Jorgensen, of Green Bay; deputy grand, J. W. Watson, of Fond du Lac; grand warden, Judge L. H. Mead, of Shell Lake; secretary, Richard Hoe, of Milwaukee; treasurer, David Adler, of Milwaukee; chaplain, W. J. Fisher, of Horton; grand representative for two years, F. M. Griswold, of Lake Mills; representative for one year, H. E. Dickinson, of Milwaukee.

#### Frederick T. Day Assigns.

Frederick T. Day, of Milwaukee, president of the Plankinton bank, has made a voluntary assignment to William H. Morsen, cashier of the bank, who furnished bonds in the sum of \$800,000, with Charles E. Pfister, George B. Miner and Willis A. Meyer as sureties. Mr. Day's nominal assets are placed at \$600,000 and his liabilities at \$500,000.

#### Rock County Asylum.

The contract for building the new insane asylum near Janesville was awarded to Nowlan, Shener & Peters, of Janesville, and the heating to H. Moore & Co., of Milwaukee. The cost of the new building will be \$80,000. It is claimed the building will be one of the most attractive and complete of the many county asylums in the west.

#### Charged with Killing a Neighbor.

Peter Youston, a farmer living 10 miles south of Grand Rapids, was shot and killed. Youston was sitting in his house before an open window when the shot was fired. C. H. Ebbry, a neighbor of Youston, was lodged in jail on suspicion of being the murderer. It was alleged that Ebbry had made threats against Youston.

#### Was He Murdered?

The body of Albert Bertram, a well-known young man of Sheboygan, was found in the river at the foot of Niagara street. Bertram was highly respected, and only married three months ago. His friends do not believe he committed suicide, and are inclined to the theory



# THE STORY TELLER

## A BRAVE CAVALRYMAN.



It was a wretched morning—wet, dripping with misty wreaths hanging low over every butte and crag. For days we had been marching with starving horses over rolling prairies from which the Indians had burned every blade of buffalo grass. Not a tent had we in the entire command; not a change of clothing, and since we crossed the Little Missouri and struck the head waters of Heart river—not a full stomach.

Rations were well-nigh exhausted. We were living on "quarter portions" of bacon, hardtack and sugarless coffee. It was the summer of the terrible Guster massacre (1876), and night and day we were pursuing the Sioux, hoping to overtake and punish them. But they seemed to have scattered over the face of the earth.

Sitting Bull, with a great following, had crossed the Yellowstone and gone north. Crazy Horse, a brilliant and daring leader, with a host of Ogallallas and Brules at his back, was known to have made for the fastnesses of the Bad Lands of western Dakota.

Thither Gen. Crook was now leading us—a column strong in numbers, for we had some forty companies of regulars, as well as a goodly force of scouts, packers and others.

Our command consisted of the entire third cavalry, most of the fifth, a battalion—four troops—of the second cavalry, and a detachment of infantry chosen from three regiments. We had men enough to overcome all the Indians in Dakota; but with starving horses and half-starving soldiers little can be done in the way of aggressive warfare.

Our rations practically gave out on the 6th of September. For several days we lived on horse meat. The choice was between that or our boots, and as we had been scouting, tramping and campaigning ever since the spring, boots were worn as thin as our beasts.

About seven o'clock in the morning of September 9th the news flew down the column like a flash: "Sioux village—big one—fifteen miles ahead!"

Col. Mills, then a senior captain serving with the third cavalry, had been sent forward by Gen. Crook two nights before with orders to push through to the Black Hills with his command—one hundred and fifty picked horses and men and a pack train—load up with all the provisions he could buy, and hasten back to meet us. This very morning at daybreak he had dashed into the village which his scouts had "located" during the night and was now "hanging on" to his prize until we could reach him.

Well, we got there—pushing ahead through mud, mist and rain. Being adjutant, I happened to ride at the head of column as we neared the scene, and so obtained a capital view and a lasting impression of the situation.

For the time being there was a lull in the fight. Forty-one big lodges were scattered about the ravines in a deep amphitheater of the craggy hills known as Slim Buttes. Mills had scattered the Indians just at dawn, captured a herd of four hundred ponies, found several Seventh cavalry horses, one of Custer's beautiful silken guidons, Capt. Miles Keogh's gauntlets, and other trophies which proved that these fellows had been concerned in the massacre, and that they must be a part of Crazy Horse's big band. Therefore their friends could not be far away.

Late that afternoon the whole party came—Crazy Horse with hundreds of his warriors—and a lively fight we had with them; but meantime occurred what seems to me perhaps the bravest thing I ever saw in Indian warfare.

"Look out for that ravine!" said Col. Mills to me as I was riding in among the lodges. "There's a wounded Indian in there, and he has killed one of my men."

Sure enough! Out on the slopes near the deep, brush-hidden depths of the little gorge a cavalry soldier, Wenzel, was toppled forward on his knees, stone dead, and Sergt. Glass had just got a bullet through the arm. It was plain that there must be more than one Indian in there, for two quick shots suddenly rang out, and a couple of scouts crossing the lowlands near the mouth of the gulley ducked their heads and ran for shelter.

My orders required me to place the Fifth cavalry in position facing the bluffs to the southeast and south of the captured village. After this duty was performed, and I had seen the various troop commanders and given them the colonel's instructions, I had leisure to look about me. I did not dream what a living volcano there was at the head of that little ravine.

I had found a little patch of grass down in a sheltered nook, and had there picked my poor old troop horse and was coming back afoot toward the big "lodge" of skins beside which the colonel had unsaddled, when I caught sight of three or four scouts and troopers crawling toward the opening of the ravine, evidently bent on getting a shot at the occupants.

In a moment those fellows were flattened out on the ground like a hunted squirrel on the trunk of a tree, and the moisture-laden air rang with shots as the lead whizzed over their heads.

Everyone seemed to wake up all at once to the realization that there was a nest of redskins up at the head of the

gully. Presently a concerted effort was made to fetch them out.

Half a dozen officers and several dozen soldiers and scouts took part, and, as though by common consent, the leadership devolved on one of the handsomest, bravest, manliest cavalrymen it was ever my lot to know—Philo Clark, then lieutenant and aide-de-camp to Gen. Crook.

I remember him vividly as he looked that day, the broad brim of his scouting hat tossed back from his forehead, the collar of his buckskin hunting shirt loosely fastened at the throat—no sign of uniform about him, for in those days we rarely wore the army blue on Indian campaigns.

He came striding forward, rifle in hand, and waving the men to "go in" along the slopes to the right and left of the ravine. He himself, to my horror, coolly pushed straight forward into what might be called the mouth of the gully—straight on past the point where the venturesome troopers had been flattened out a short time before.

In an instant, it seemed to me, the clump of bushes at the upper end began to spit fire like a Fourth of July mine. A blue cloud of sulphur smoke hung over the Indians' burrow. The clatter of rifle shots was like that of a Gatling gun. Several soldiers dropped in their tracks along the grassy slopes.

Jim White, one of our best scouts and a great friend of Buffalo Bill, gave one ghastly cry: "Oh my God, boys!" clasped his hands to his heart and plunged forward on his face, stone dead.

Reeling back from the sudden shock, our men at the moment scattered right and left, for we had struck a formidable ambush. Not a vestige of an Indian could we see; yet that scooped-out shelter of theirs was evidently crammed with them.

I myself was over on the right bank at the time, and ducked with amazing promptitude when that storm of fire and lead burst on us. My next thought, when I found myself unhurt, was for Clark. We had been warm friends from our earliest days at West Point, and my heart was in my mouth with fear for him.

There he stood, just where I had seen him the instant before, with the same quiet smile on his face, never bending, never swerving, if anything rising higher on tiptoe, as though striving to peer into those dark, fire-flashing depths up the gulley.

Mechanically he was thrusting another cartridge into the breach of his rifle. Bang! bang! went the Indian guns. Whizz! zip! spat the bullets.

"Down, Clark! Down!" shouted dozens of voices in tones of agonized dread.

"Come out of that, Philo, for Heaven's sake!" yelled a second cavalryman close beside me. But just as placidly and unconcernedly as he would have strolled into his troop stables, smiling the while at the consternation he was creating, even finding time for a half-laughing rejoinder to the appeal of a comrade from our side, Clark pushed ahead until he could peer in through the veil of smoke, raised his rifle, aimed and fired.

Then, as coolly, he motioned: "Come on! Come on!"

It was too much for the crowd. Everybody seemed to make a simultaneous dash then. In vain the hidden Indians fired and strove to sweep the ravine.

A moment more and brave old Capt. Munson leaped from one side and was half-dragging, half-lifting out some terrified squaws. Other willing hands



were passing out some screaming little Indian children, so as to get the women and papposes out of harm's way before closing accounts with the warriors.

Then, finding their "non-combatants" kindly treated, instead of being slaughtered, as would have been the case had we been the besieged, the Sioux called out for quarter and surrendered. One old villain who went by the name of American Horse was already shot through the body and past praying for. Another fellow, who called himself Charging Bear, subsequently became an Indian scout in our service, and behaved very well. The others were kept as prisoners until we got to the agency at Red Cloud.

I had seen some Indian fighting before this affair, and have been in one or two campaigns since; but I recall no piece of individual daring and bravery and consummate coolness under fire to eclipse Philo Clark's exploit at Slim Buttes in 1876.

Gallant fellow! He became a captain a few years later, and was serving in Washington city on the staff of Lieut. Gen. Sheridan, who thought the world of him, when death, which had spared him a hundred times over in Indian warfare, cut him down in the midst of peace, security, and in the very prime of a vigorous life.—Capt. Charles King, U. S. A., in Youth's Companion.

—An Ornament to the Force.—Bond—"Is O'Toole on the force?" Reagan—"I should say he is! He made eleven saloonkeepers come down during his first week, and the captain's so tickled that he's going to have him made a special detective."—Puck.

—Who are those girls, playing four-handed pieces on the piano? "One of them is the daughter of the hostess." "And her accomplice?"—Elegance Blatter.

## FOREIGN GOSSIP.

—The Globe, a brig of 329 tons register, was recently in the Liverpool docks, unloading a cargo. She was built in 1839, and has been in constant service for fifty-seven years, but a survey showed her to be seaworthy and apparently good for many more voyages.

Oats are grown more for hay than for grain in Natal, South Africa, the average area of 7,000 acres sown to oats producing 10,000 tons of hay. The principal arable crop is maize, which produces nearly 3,000,000 bushels yearly, of which about 100,000 bushels are exported.

—The Cancer hospital of London has found it necessary to correct a widespread belief that tomatoes are refused to its patients. There is no evidence that tomatoes predispose to or excite cancer formation, or that they are in any way injurious to cancer patients or other individuals.

—The Japanese have many curious customs. They begin a book at what we call the last page, and the end is where we have the title page. Horses, when in their stalls, face the door of the stable; men, and not women, do the sewing, and push the needles in and out from them instead of toward them.

—There are at present something like 70,000 public gas jets in London, and their average power is that of sixteen candles—that is to say, the total is equal to 11,400,000. Were these all clustered together and placed at a height of 2,000 feet the resulting light could be seen for a distance of more than a hundred miles.

—As a mournful kind of set-off to its numerous and brilliant places of pleasure Paris is now destined to have a series of edifices called palaces of death. These palaces de la mort, or, as they are also styled, palais mortuaires, are intended for the reception of dead bodies until the arrangements for interment have been fully completed.

—Of the many feasts of the Chinese the most remarkable is known as "The Feast of Lanterns." It is celebrated on the fifteenth day of the first month of each year. On this occasion every person is obliged to set out lanterns at his doors and windows, the size, number and color of which depend on the financial standing or the fanaticism of the devotee.

—The great drawback in connection with the Australian butter export trade has been the inadequate supply of cool chambers. The business has grown enormously, one steamer recently carrying over a million pounds of fresh Australian butter to London, and this consignment alone, at twenty cents per pound, would be worth two hundred thousand dollars.

—Siam's first railway was opened on April 11. It connects Bangkok, the capital, with the port of Yeknam at the mouth of the Menam river. The progressive young king presided at the opening ceremony, he also having cut the first sod two years or so since, and in speaking of the remarkable change in the country's affairs which the railway typifies, said Siam was but just at the beginning of an era of great progress.

—Professorships of "folk music" are to be established in some Russian universities by the government. The patriotic object is to preserve the characteristic native songs of the country rescuing very many from a threatened oblivion. Russia has a rich store of folk songs and music that has no real relation to the great world of music, but an intimate relation to the lives of the varied people of the czar's great domain.

## STRANGE CUSTOMS IN BORNEO.

An Explorer Finds a Corpse at the Head of His Bed—A New Resource for Bait.

Mr. Charles Hose, during his recent journey up the little-known Baran river in northwestern Borneo, made some interesting discoveries among the natives. Early in his journey he spent the night in a native house, and it was not until next morning that he discovered at the head of his bed a large box, which he had not noticed the night before, which proved to be a coffin. On inquiry he was informed that it contained the mortal remains of the chief's wife. He found that it was the custom of these people to keep a corpse in the house for three months before burying it.

When the body is removed, to the hardwood mausoleum prepared for it every body sends one or more cigarettes made of native tobacco to their dead relatives in Hades. These cigarettes are placed on the top of the coffin and around it. If the deceased person is a man, his weapons, tools, and a small quantity of rice, together with his cooking pot, are put in the tomb, so that he may continue his daily pursuits in the other world. If the body is that of a woman, a large sun hat, a little hoe used for cultivating the paddy fields, her beads, earrings, and other finery are buried with her body, so that she may not be found wanting on her arrival in the other world.

The brass or copper earrings are especially important, and weigh sometimes as much as two pounds each. The lobe of the ears is pierced when a child is about eight months old, and earrings weighing two or three ounces are hung in them. This weight gradually drags down the ear lobe to a great length. Weights are added yearly as the child grows, and by the time she reaches maturity the ears reach her breast. Mr. Hose says he saw girls put their heads through these ear lobes.

The Sibop tribe, further up the river, are skillful in the use of the blow pipe, and with this weapon they kill numbers of monkeys, from which the Bezoar stones are obtained. These stones are highly prized by the Chinese, who are glad to purchase them at a high price. They use them as medicine for all kinds of ailments. The stones are said to be found in the intestines and in the gall bladder of the monkey. They are of various sizes, usually flat and oval, and the largest stones, about the size of a hen's egg,

bring from twenty to twenty-five dollars.

Further up the river Mr. Hose's party wished to catch some fish, but they had no tackle. An ingenious Dyak produced a piece of thread which he tied on the end of a stick, and with a small piece of brass wire which he bent into a hook it began to look as if he meant business. The party then searched for worms, but found none. The Dyak, however, was not to be defeated so easily. Sitting down on a stone he took out his knife and cut small pieces off the sole of his foot, with which he baited the hook, and before long he landed a fish which probably was unable to resist so tempting a bait. All the party made similar hooks and applied to their Dyak friend for bait, which he cheerfully supplied.—N. Y. Sun.

## NAVAJOS AND THEIR WAYS.

Magnificent Workmanship of a Barbarian Tribe.

According to a recent census of the Navajos in the region southwest of Colorado they number 18,000 persons. Schoolcraft forty years ago put down the Navajos in two groups at 12,500. He said they lived in stone houses. The census figures show 8,500 males and 9,500 females, with 5,000 clad wholly in citizen's dress and 13,000 partly. Only thirty could read and only fifty could talk English, while only 100 were set down as occupied in civilized pursuits. They were seemingly increasing at a rapid rate, for the deaths were 700 a year and the births just twice as many.

The famous blankets of the Navajos, made from the wool of their own sheep, are specially prized by army folks in the far west, and remarkably well suited as a decoration for camps and barracks. Though beautiful examples of weaving and dyeing, they are not easily introduced into the sober decorations of every-day dwellings. An extremely handsome one in the possession of a New Yorker measures about three feet six by four feet six, and has many shades of red and blue along with white and a soft gray. It was sent from Colorado, with the advice to the recipient to burn the hose on it for an hour and then brush it with a clean hair broom.

The woven belt of the Navajo is a greater rarity than the blanket, because the latter is a necessity, while the former is a luxury. The belts, as well as the blankets, are usually made by the women, though some of the men can weave with great skill. When a Navajo woman is going to weave a belt she constructs her simple loom in the open air. She leans two stout cedar poles against the eaves of her cabin, and sinks their lower ends into the ground about a yard apart. Secures the upper ends to the timbers and places a double cross piece about six inches from the top. She places another cross piece about a foot from the ground. The poles have the bark on, but the cross pieces are usually smoothed. Upon this loom the Navajo woman strings her warp, and the weaving is done with a simple shuttle. Sometimes the Navajo weaver dispenses with part of her loom, and thrusting her legs through the warp keeps it taut with her own weight.

A well-woven belt could be bought a few years ago for twelve or fifteen dollars. Before long it will be difficult to obtain really first-rate examples of Navajo work, as the cheapness of machine-woven blankets begins to appeal even to the savages. According to an authority upon the Navajos, curves never appear in the designs of their blankets and belts. Stripes, diagonals and lozenges make up the chief figures. A figure that looks like the letter Z is a common ornament, and other figures that suggest attempts at the representation of animals occur. The colors used by the Navajos in their fabrics are red, brilliant orange, yellow, blue, green, black, white and gray.

It is worthy of note that the Navajo skull is unusually flattened, perhaps from the fact that the babe is carried in common Indian fashion, strapped to a board. It is not certain, however, that the flattening results from this, as the child's head is freed as soon as the neck and back are strong enough for the little one to control the movements of the head. This commonly comes about at six months, and it is doubtful whether a slight change in the formation of the skull imparted then would continue through life.

A student of the Navajos exhibits an interesting photograph of a family group, including a child, seated at play with a bow and arrows. The mother is weaving a belt upon the characteristic loom leaned against a cozy cabin of upright cedar pilings, while the husband, comfortably clad in Navajo costume, looks on. The picture seems to represent a condition of life considerably above savagery.—N. Y. Sun.

## Why Indians Have No Heads.

The Chinese, Japanese, Malays, Siamese and North American Indians are headless. To most readers the impression would be given that these races were born that way. So far as the North American Indian is concerned, this impression would be erroneous. They would have heads if they wished it. The medicine men have taught that a growth of hair on the face or body is sinful and unseemly. It is the custom of both sexes of the race to pluck out these growths as fast as they shall appear. This superstition has been handed down for thousands of years. How many of the present inhabitants of earth who boast of superior education and enlightenment are living under superstitions that have come down through the ages and which have no better foundation than that of the hair-plucking of the North American Indian?—Detroit Free Press.

—A Sure Sign.—When you see a young man who a year ago used to step up and order lager for the crowd with the utmost sang froid patiently trundling a perambulator along the street Sunday afternoon, and looking chopfallen in his last year's hat, doesn't it speak volumes for the reforming influence of a woman's society?—Buffalo Quips.

## UNCLE SAM AS A TAILOR.

Some Statistics About the Making and Sale of Army and Navy Uniforms.

Uncle Sam takes a paternal interest in his soldier boys and clothes them in the warmest and soundest fabrics at a price which never goes above cost. There are three clothing supply depots connected with the army, one of them in a low, square building behind the Palace hotel on New Montgomery street, San Francisco. This establishment, among its many functions, makes uniforms and underclothing for enlisted men. Upon this kind of work an average of two hundred and fifty persons are employed for eight months of the year. Most of the sewing women are widows of soldiers. Capt. C. W. Williams has charge of the clothing and equipment branch of the depot and makes the inspections of work and material. A piece of kersey must be sound in every fiber or it will not pass the rigid tests. The cloth is first weighed to see if it meets government requirements. Then it is run over a reel and examined from the obverse side with a strong light in front. If a single hole or flaw is seen the piece is disqualified. A careful measurement of the material follows, and then the pulling test is made. This consists in a stretching process in a machine with a dial. Blouse flannel to be passed must stand a pull of twenty-three pounds to the inch. If it gives way, even to the extent of a thread, the dial pointer tells the story. A scorching process is used to develop the threads in the texture and ascertain their number. To pass examination each piece of cloth must have sixty threads to the inch to the warp and fifty-two to the filling. A piece of cloth is passed back and forth before a horizontal gas jet and the nap burned off. Then, with a needle, the crisp fibers are separated and counted.

To find out whether "all wool" goods have cotton in them a bath has been devised which eats the wool and leaves the cotton in evidence. The fixity of the colors is tested by acids. When the material is pronounced sound and in conformity with the regulations it goes to the cutter, tailor and sewing woman. The labor of each is examined almost microscopically, and woe to the person who has botched a task. The rule that when the clothing is issued it must be as near perfection in quality, make, color and staying power as anything that weavers, tailors and dyers can create admits of no delinquencies.

An outfit of clothes tested and made in this way would command a premium among men who willingly pay from \$30 to \$40 a suit for their apparel. Yet the total cost of the clothing to the government and to its customer, the enlisted man, is as follows:

Fine flannel blouse, non-commissioned officer, \$1.85; trousers, \$3.08; total, \$4.93.

White duck blouse, \$1.21; trousers, \$1.07; total, \$2.28.

Canvas blanket-lined overcoat, equal to a buffalo ulster in warmth, and impervious to the wind and rain, \$10.90.

Full dress uniform coat, non-commissioned officer, best quality kersey, \$8.44; trousers, \$3.98; total, \$12.42.

Kersey overcoat, with cape, lined with fine warm flannel, \$11.02.

Corresponding prices obtain in other items of military supply. Uncle Sam, after buying his material of the manufacturers and paying the regular price for making it up, sells the product at cost. Officers' uniforms are not made at the depots, but kersey may be bought for them there at \$1.80 a yard. Enough stock is kept on hand for 1,500 men, and it includes everything a soldier needs from a cork helmet to an undershirt. Twelve sizes of trousers are always in stock and six sizes of uniform coats. In such an assortment a recruit usually finds a good fit, though if he happens to be of uncommon dimensions he is measured and his uniform is made to order. Kersey cloth is about of the quality that goes into every-day business suits. It has a rougher nap than English dress goods, but it is used in the uniforms of army officers, a class which is habitually well dressed. Every officer is required to possess two full suits, one for smart occasions and another for fatigue duty. The enlisted man is similarly supplied, except that he also has a working suit of brown canvas. In severe climates extra clothing, as well as fur hats and mittens, is issued. The navy has a manufacturing and supply depot at Brooklyn, but every ship that goes on a cruise takes a stock of cloth and trimmings and a complement of tailors. Many seamen, particularly those of the old school, make their own uniforms and tarpanin hats, drawing the material at cost price from the ship's stores. This item of cost is figured down at the supply depot, and is known to a cent.—San Francisco Chronicle.

## HE BOUGHT THE TACKS.

Harrowing Tale of a Man, a Woman, a Boy and an Elephant.

"Now, don't forget," said she, "be sure to get just this size—about a dozen. I have put a sample in your overcoat pocket."

He had been told about the big flat-headed tacks half a dozen times, but somehow they had escaped his memory. So he fumbled in his ulster pocket, and looked long and earnestly at a tack about three-fourths of an inch across the head.

"All right," says he, "I'll try to think of 'em to-day, sure."

His wife wanted those tacks to finish some upholstery, and he kept them in his mind all the way down town. As soon as he got off the train he would go right off and get them.

As soon as he got off he would have done so, but a man whom he hadn't seen for a year met him at the foot of the stairs and he went with him to talk about things. His companion was an entertaining man, and told him some amusing experiences of what a very small world this is.

And then he told the man some funny things about his forgetfulness, and incidentally remarked as to the tacks. His companion looked at the tack and laughed.

"You'll remember that if you happen to sit on it," said he.

That was the last time the subject of tacks was on his mind that day, and he went home that night without them. He thought of them the next day as he was going down town, but forgot them as soon as he got to his business. His wife was apparently busy with other things, and thus it went.

About a week later he was sitting in an elevated car reading his paper, oblivious to the rest of the world. He had unbuttoned his overcoat and the long tail of it flowed into the adjoining vacant seat.

Quite a crowd came in and a lady walked back and sat down next to him. She got up again and with such precipitancy that everybody stared at her. The look of pain that swept her face appealed to another passenger who at once offered her his seat. She colored slightly, looked worried, but declined with thanks.

While people began to wonder what was the matter with her dress a messenger boy squeezed past and dropped into the vacant seat. He jumped about two feet high and yelled like a Comanche.

The look of astonishment that centered on the boy was nothing to the look the boy gave the gentleman with the ulster. The latter seemed to be dazed for a moment, then an electric light broke over his face, and he gathered up the tail of his coat, and got up and hurried to the first hardware store and bought his tacks.—N. Y. Herald.

## THE DAILY BATH.

It Should be Regarded as an Essential to Health.

A daily bath is not only a luxury, it is a necessity. A plunge bath is not within the compass of everyone. A sponge bath is always feasible. This may be taken with no appliances beyond the bowl of water, the sponge or wash-cloth, the soap and towel. It is more easily managed with the aid of a large foot-tub, in which the bather may stand while she uses the sponge.

The temperature of the bath is a mooted question upon which doctor and patient disagree. To some persons there is nothing more bracing and invigorating than a cold plunge, while others do not recover for hours from the chill such a bath gives. Certain physicians recommend a very hot bath, and assert that it is as stimulating in its after-effects as is the cold plunge, and less likely to produce ill effects. Nearly all unite in declaring immersion in the tepid bath relaxing, and thus detrimental to health.

The question is one that each bather must settle for herself. What suits one may be positively harmful to another. Certain it is that the hot or warm bath is more cleansing than cold water. The sudden chill of the latter closes the pores, and prevents the escape of the effete matter it is the object of the bath to remove. The woman who takes a cold plunge for its after-effects should first sponge herself off in warm water, and achieve cleanliness before she indulges herself in her "bracer."

Only the best soap should be used in bathing, and many women do not use soap at all, preferring the bags of bran, oatmeal or almond meal which may be procured from druggists or other dealers in toilet articles. By the use of these bags the skin is cleansed and softened delightfully. A greasy skin is sometimes benefited by the addition to the bath of one or two tablespoonfuls of household ammonia. Borax is also excellent for this purpose.

The hand may be employed in scrubbing the person, and many either bare or covered with a bathing-glove of rough Turkish towelling, by those who prefer this method to the use of a sponge or wash-cloth. A vigorous rubbing assists the action of the skin.

Whoever feels a chilly sensation after a warm plunge, and experiences difficulty in regaining her normal temperature, should try the experiment of sponging herself off with cold water when she leaves the hot bath, and see if the slight shock will not tone up the skin and prevent any subsequent chill.

The beneficial effect of a bath is greatly heightened by a hard rubbing after leaving it. A rather coarse or rough Turkish towel should be used, and the friction should not be stopped when the moisture has been removed, but continued until the body is in a glow from head to foot. This operation will only require a few moments, and it is well worth the trouble.—Harper's Bazar.

## A Cure for Snake-Bites.

Another treatment of snake-bites is now added to the long list of entries that have come from many countries. It is said that the natives of Australia have comparatively little fear of snake-bites. They keep always at hand a piece of string made of human hair. This string is tied tightly three or four inches above the bite, a small circle an eighth of an inch deep is cut around the two large punctures with a knife, and the largest vein below the bite is slit to allow the blood to run out. The last stage of this heroic treatment is the turning on of a stream of water to the affected part and the rubbing down steadily of the limb for about twenty minutes.—Pittsburgh Dispatch.

## Beating Dame Nature.

Drummer—It just beats all, I'm traveling for an umbrella house, and every place I've struck has been suffering from drought.

Inventor—I am traveling with a rain-producing apparatus, and every town I've struck was knee-deep in mud.

Drummer—I say, let's travel together.—N. Y. Weekly.

—The Teacher (with dignity)—"No, sir; not by the day or the yard. I require payment for your daughter's lessons by the hour." The Patron—"Well, you needn't get huffy. Only judging by my girl's energy at the key-board, I thought I should be charged by the pound."—Exchange.

—Ready Answer.—Allopath—"Your homoeopathy is all nonsense! Now, what would be the homoeopathic remedy for a dog bite? Another dog bite!" Homoeopathy—"The remedy for a dog bite is an infusion of bark; for a cat nip, catnip tea—see?"—Wasp.



